

The Nuremberg *Chronica*:

Recording Serious Crime and Capital Punishment in the Sixteenth Century

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MS.MR.15 is a unique manuscript codex that is on deposit in the collection of The Ohio State University's Rare Books and Manuscripts Library.¹ Its full descriptive title takes up most of the title page, though on the outside it is simply labelled "Nuremberg Chronica," and it will hereafter be referred to simply as the *Chronica*. Encased within its original binding, the manuscript inside is a typical early modern history chronicle, which covers events in and around the free imperial city of Nuremberg, from 42 B.C. up until the first few months of 1579, though the entries from the sixteenth century, particularly those that must have been contemporary with the unnamed author who wrote them, contain far more detail than any of the earlier events. In this thesis I will first describe the physical manuscript and its contents, before closely examining more of what makes this codex so unique. Then I will provide some context regarding the sixteenth-century Nuremberg environment in which it was produced, and how this plays a role in the contents of the work, particularly when it comes to crime and the legal systems that were in place or being developed over the course of the century in question. Finally, the aspect of capital punishment that receives a great deal of attention in the manuscript will be dealt with in more detail, relating back to Nuremberg and what constituted early modern Germany as a whole.

The *Chronica*

The codex survives in its impressive original binding, done in a typical gothic style with thick oak boards encased in an elaborately tooled vellum. A portrait of Martin Luther is included on the front, along with the year 1583, which must have been the year in which the formal binding was added. There are also remnants of the brass clasps that were used to hold the codex closed. Inside the front cover, there are a number of annotations added by previous owners or

¹ Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio State University Libraries, Rare Books & Manuscripts Library, MS.MR.Cod.15.

readers of the work, describing it in both Latin and English as a “rarissima” and “extremely rare,” which adds to the initial impression that this codex might be something special. Other notable events that were important to previous readers have also been marked down in pencil, with the folio number on which that information can be found. Additionally, two English language book dealer descriptions for the manuscript have been cut out of newspapers and glued onto the pastedown and first flyleaf, though neither mentions the actual name of the dealer who was selling the codex. However, Remigius Weiss (1853-1941), a rare books dealer based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania may have been responsible for one of these descriptions and he certainly held the manuscript at one point in time, as his name and the address of his bookselling business have been copied into the gutter of the text on folio 161r.² Weiss was known to have emigrated to the United States from Germany in the late 19th century, which makes it likely that he may have had business connections and been the individual responsible for purchasing the *Chronica* and having it shipped across the ocean.

There is also a previous owner’s bookplate pasted inside the front cover, bearing the name and family crest of a Johann Christoph David Ermann, who was a merchant in Nuremberg in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.³ Aside from his portrait and a short description from the British Library, I was unable to find any additional information about Ermann or his relationship to the *Chronica*, other than the fact that he owned it at some point during his life. A second bookplate appears on the pastedown for the back cover, that notes the codex was purchased through the Siebert fund, to be part of the Siebert Library of German History at the Ohio State

² For an example of Weiss’ business listings, see “Business Notes,” *Publisher’s Weekly*, June 6, 1925, 1887.

³ “Johann Christoph David Ermann,” The British Museum, Accessed March 18, 2021, <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BLOG248763>.

University.⁴ No other record of this acquisition survives, though it would more than likely have occurred in the late 19th or early 20th century when Wilbur Henry Siebert (1866-1961) was an active professor at the University or around his retirement in 1935, in order to have been purchased with the Siebert family's funds and be a part of this special library collection.⁵ While there is no digitized evidence of the transaction to be found, it should at least be noted that this acquisition conveniently lines up with the time in which Remigius Weiss would have likely been selling the codex in Philadelphia.

Outside of these various changes in ownership, not much is known about the early stages of the *Chronica's* life, other than the fact that it was without a doubt produced in Nuremberg. Out of the 961 paper leaves that make up this codex, all those examined bear a watermark with the city's crest, in a size and design typical with what was produced in Nuremberg in the 1570's.⁶ The handwriting used in the majority of the work is also similar to other handwriting samples coming out of Nuremberg around the same time, most notably those found in a printed work from 1553 about different handwriting and script styles.⁷ While this contemporary handwriting manual describes the script used as "Current", better known today as *Kurrentschrift*, modern paleographers would likely classify the scribe's work as a gothic *cursiva media* script, though sometimes it borders more on a *currens* performance.

The main body of the text appears in black ink inside a carefully ruled column, with small summaries of the events described appearing in a red ink within the outside margins of

⁴ "Wilbur H. Siebert Collection," the Ohio Historical Society Archives, MSS 116 AV, 1-2.

⁵ "Wilbur Henry Siebert," Ohio State University Libraries, Accessed March 22, 2021, https://library.osu.edu/sites/default/files/collection_files/2018-12/siebert_wilbur_henry.pdf.

⁶ Briquet, III, no. 918, 919.

⁷ Wolfgang Fugger, *Ein nützlich vnd wolgegründt Formular manncherley schöner Schriefften, als teutscher, lateinischer, griechischer, vnnd hebrayscher Buchstaben* (Nürnberg: C. Dieterichin, 1553), 33.

each leaf. An example of this formatting can be seen in Figure 1 that follows. Breaks in the formatting occur when the author-compiler adds special letters or documents about the events being described, though these instances are few and far between. Both the main body text and the marginal summaries are written in the same hand, so these pieces were more than likely done by one scribe. When the hand changes in the final few years of recorded events, the main text and marginal summaries also match each other, showing that the second scribe also did all the work in his section by himself. There are a number of peculiarities with the script that make it difficult to read, mostly related to the different minims and ligatures that the scribe employs. He is inconsistent with where he dots his <i>, and it can often be difficult to distinguish between an <m> and an <n> in the text. The way in which he forms his <e> is also sometimes different, and there are two forms of lowercase <h> that he utilizes interchangeably depending on the position in the word. Several ligatures between other letterforms are also used. He often utilizes <i> and <ÿ> interchangeably, as well as <u> and <v> in a typical early modern fashion. Spelling was not quite standardized, and the scribe often switches the spelling of words from line to line. There are sometimes differences between the way a name or word is spelled in the marginal summary, and the way it is presented in the main text entry. This even includes the way in which the scribe spells Nuremberg, which alternates between “Nürmburg” or “Nüremberg” with no clear patterns dictating the use of one variant over another.

The *Chronica* is written in the vernacular, which at the time was a southeastern dialect of *Frühneuhochdeutsch*, or Early New High German, specific to the area in and around Nuremberg.⁸ For this reason, the text was more than likely written by someone native to the city.

⁸ Rosina Lipi-Green, *Language Ideology and Language Change in Early Modern German: a sociolinguistic study of the consonantal system of Nuremberg* (Philadelphia: Benjamins, 1994), 21.

The identity of the author-compiler of the entries, who may have also been the scribe responsible for the writing of the *Chronica* is still largely unknown. However, the way in which he relates certain events indicates that he was more than likely a Burgher, or citizen of the imperial city and not a member of the wealthy Patrician class, who would have likely himself written or commissioned a work like the *Chronica*. It cannot be entirely attributed to one single author either, as various entries throughout can be traced to a multitude of different sources. Currently, the Rare Books and Manuscripts Library lists the author of the *Chronica* as the German humanist scholar and Nuremberg poet laureate, Conrad Celtes, which isn't entirely false.⁹ There is a substantial introduction to the work, which was taken from Celtes' famous *Norimberga*, a work originally done in Latin and presented to the Holy Roman Emperor Maximillian I in 1498.¹⁰ It was subsequently translated into German to reach a wider audience, so it is likely that the *Chronica's* author incorporated one of these translations into the work to serve as an introduction.¹¹ In addition, the extensive annals that follow the Celtes introduction had to have come from a different author, as Celtes died in 1511, and the *Chronica* continues up until the first four months of 1579, gaining both more entries and greater levels of detail with each subsequent year.

There was no shortage of chronicles written about the city of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century, and many of them do survive. Some 20th-century estimates place the number anywhere between 600 to over 1,000 different versions, though to date there has been little comprehensive

⁹ Herbert W. Benario, "Conrad Celtes and the City of Nürnberg," *The Classical Outlook* 82, no. 3 (2005): 101.

¹⁰ Gerald Strauss, *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1976), 235.

¹¹ For an apparatus criticus of the Latin text, see Albert Werminghoff, *Conrad Celtis und sein buch über Nürnberg* (Freiburg: J. Boltze, 1921) 121. This volume also contains a German translation of the text.

study or cataloguing work done with them.¹² Historian Lotte Kurras has analyzed three fictitious historical events common to the chronicles coming out of Nuremberg in this period and has nailed down definitive sources for these specific entries.¹³ These events are the imaginary Roman origins of the city, aspects of the ninth-century Babenberg Feud, and a tournament that was said to have occurred in 1198. In the case of Ohio State's *Chronica*, it does contain all three of these fictitious elements common to sixteenth century chronicles, so the authorship or source of the information in these specific entries is known.¹⁴

Of most interest is the 1198 tournament which is covered at great length in the *Chronica*, standing out from the other short entries from this time with the amount of detail and attention that it receives. It is known that this specific tournament was first written about by Georg Ruxner, who was commissioned by a nobleman to write a *Thurnierbuch*, or tournament book, in the early sixteenth century.¹⁵ The first fourteen tournaments that he describes, however, are assumed to be fictitious, as there is no other account of them that exists or evidence that they actually took place. His goal in writing about them was simply to solidify the standing of certain noble families, by allowing them to trace their ancestry further back into the past.¹⁶ This was certainly the case in his description of the Nuremberg tournament of 1198, and his telling of the event would appear in almost every chronicle of the city produced after his *Thurnierbuch* was

¹² Irene Stahl, "Nürnberger Handwerkerchroniken" in *Städtische Geschichtsschreibung im Spätmittelalter und in der Frühen Neuzeit* (Wien: Böhlau Verlag, 2000), 205.

¹³ Lotte Kurras, *Norica: Nürnberger Handschriften der frühen Neuzeit. Kataloge des Germanischen Nationalmuseums Nürnberg. Die Handschriften des Germanischen Nationalmuseums Nürnberg*, vol. 3, (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1983), XI.

¹⁴ Kurras, *Norica*, XI-XII.

¹⁵ Kurras, *Norica*, XIII.

¹⁶ Joachim Schneider, "Typologie der Nürnberger Stadtchronistik um 1500. Gegenwart und Geschichte in einer spätmittelalterlichen Stadt." in *Städtische Geschichtsschreibung im Spätmittelalter und in der Frühen Neuzeit* (Wien: Böhlau Verlag, 2000), 182.

finished. When compared against the earliest known printed copy of Ruxner's work, published in 1530,¹⁷ it is clear that while the plot and names remain the same, the *Chronica's* scribe has either adapted the text to fit his own writing style, or possibly copied it from an earlier and likely wordier draft of Ruxner's work that was specially presented in 1525 to the Nuremberg city council.¹⁸

Another interesting addition to the work is a piece known as the "Gräfenberg Poem," a piece which describes a conflict between the Prince-Bishop of Bamberg and the Prince-Bishop of Nuremberg in 1561 and written in verse that is manipulated so that it rhymes. There are three known variants of this poem that appear, labelled by Kurras as either A, A2, or B.¹⁹ In the case of the *Chronica*, the B variant is found, starting at the end of the entries for 1561 on folio 268r. This particular variant is known to appear by itself in only eight other works, and it appears together with the A2 version in three other works.²⁰ The author of the original poem is unknown, though it must have been a significant piece to have been copied so widely.

Aside from these few entries, I found no exact match to indicate that the entire *Chronica* is an exact copy of a previous chronicle, handwritten or printed, though research in this matter has been limited only to sources that are digitized. It would be a safe assumption to say that the *Chronica* is an original work, in the way that it draws upon many different sources for earlier information and incorporates more of the author's personal knowledge of events when the later annals begin to intersect with the author's living memory, a fact that he himself attests to in the

¹⁷ Georg Ruxner, *Anfang, ursprung, unnd herkommen des Thurnirs in Teutscher nation: Wieuill Thurnier biss uff den letsten zu Worms, auch wie, und an welchen orten die gehalten, und durch was Fürstenn, Grauen, Herrn,* (Siemern: Hieronymous Rodler, 1530).

¹⁸ Kurras, *Norica*, XIII.

¹⁹ Kurras, *Norica*, 8.

²⁰ Ibid.

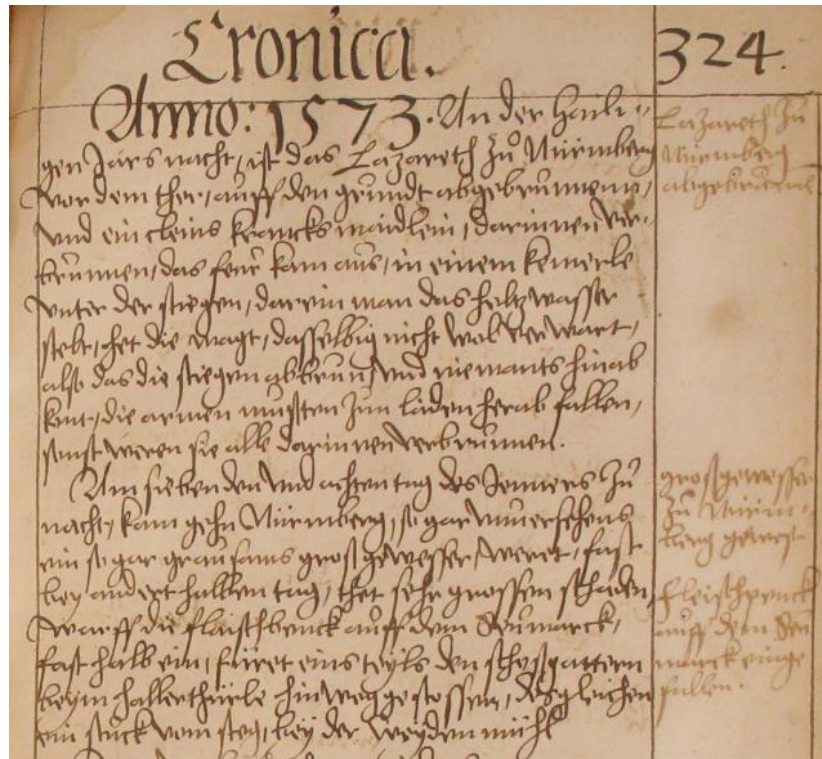


Figure 1. Example of the original scribe's work, with main body text and marginal summaries both pictured.

foreword. Also, the title page of the *Chronica* and the foreword to the reader are both dated May 2nd, 1573, which likely reflects the initial composition or copying of the work. However, the author-compiler, or at least the scribe responsible for this copy, later returns to the *Chronica* to rewrite and add to the events from 1572 and 1573 in even greater detail, and he continues this second installation up until the start of 1578. A close reading of the text confirms that it is indeed the same voice at work, and the script and individual letterforms also look exactly the same.²¹ It follows the exact same format as the first installment, with the exception of folio numbers, as only the first 324 folios of the *Chronica*'s annals are paginated. There is no clear explanation for this break in the text, and no final sign off from the scribe indicating completion of the work either time.

²¹ See Appendix A for a transcription of these entries.

Following this second installment of the historical text, another even more curious break in the text occurs, in which an entirely new scribe comes in to finish out the last two years of the *Chronica*. While the overall appearance of the paper and the Nuremberg city crest watermark remain the same, the watermark appears closer to the gutter in the last few gatherings of leaves, and there is evidence that the paper was trimmed to match the size of the rest of the work when it was all bound together; in some areas parts of the marginal summaries were excised. The handwriting is also noticeably different, making it clear that this was not done by the original scribe, though the style of the entries and types of events that are recorded remains about the same.

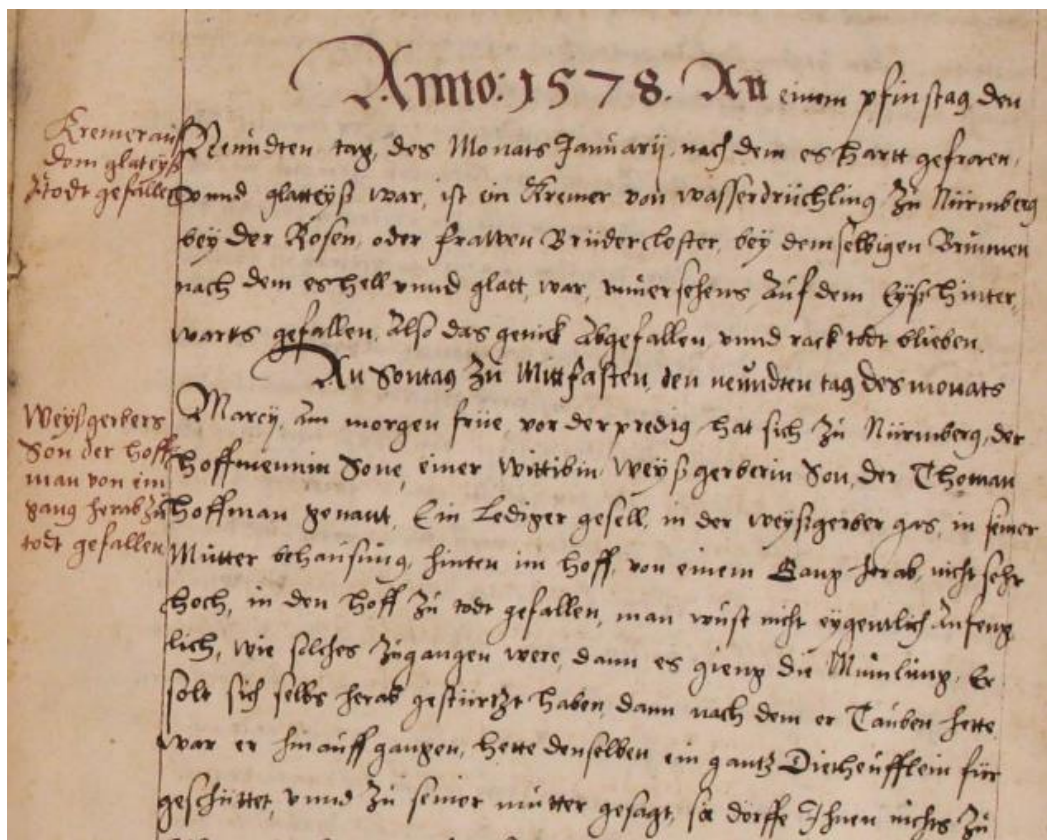


Figure 2. Example of the second scribe's performance, with main body text and marginal summaries both pictured. Note that summaries now appear exclusively on the left side of the leaf, instead of on the respective outside margin.

Nearly all of the *Chronica* is still legible, except for a few leaves around folio 278r where significant water damage has occurred, and some kind of preservative was applied that makes a few lines near the top of those leaves hard to make out. Shortly thereafter, the final few gatherings of the original scribe's work in the codex hold evidence of insect damage, where two small channels have been bored through the paper near the inside gutter. There are imperfections in the binding from the outside where the leather has flaked away over time which would have allowed the insects an opportunity to gain access to the desirable paper and binding materials inside.

Adding on to the uniqueness of the *Chronica*, there is a great deal of marginalia left behind by previous owners or readers of the codex. Evidence of two distinct readers can be seen throughout, one using a black pen to write small notes for themselves in the margins in a distinctly 19th-century hand, while the other makes use of red and blue colored pencil only to underline pertinent areas of the text, especially those that deal with different serious crimes and capital punishment. The author also sometimes includes accidental deaths from falling or drowning and instances of suicide in the annals, but the later readers were seemingly not as interested in these deaths that weren't meted out by the executioner.

Overview of Contents

In addition to these criminal entries that previous readers found to be of interest, the *Chronica* also contains a great deal of other information related to the city of Nuremberg. The author-compiler himself discusses his intentions and the contents of the work in a short foreword to the reader, the only portion of the *Chronica* written in first person. He humbly notes that this "Büchle," or little book, draws upon many old and new writings, and that he has reworked those that were at first poorly written when needed. In doing this, he states that all his work was done

with honest intentions, and that any mistakes detected by the reader were not intentional and he would be happy to correct them as needed. He claims that the main goal of his writing was to keep these important historical events firmly cemented in the public's memory, and that those with a love for old stories and history may find particular interest in the piece.

The author-compiler's description of the contents starts with the supposed Roman origins of the city, as well as general mention of the building up, destruction of, and rebuilding or expansions of the city over time. The *Chronica* also covers weather events and patterns from year to year, recording any memorable bad storms that caused flooding or damage to buildings and infrastructure. It occasionally notes if there was a particularly wet or dry season, a "kalter winter" or a "böser herbst," and there is normally a mention of the impact these events had on the food and wine supply as well as any changes in the price of goods as a result. The *Chronica* sometimes also mentions novel events in and around Nuremberg, such as the sighting of a comet, or the case of a woman who miraculously gave birth to four children at once.

Whenever a Reichstag was held in Nuremberg or a neighboring city, the date and location of this event is recorded. If a member of the nobility came into the city for a visit, be it a nearby Margrave or the Holy Roman Emperor himself, the *Chronica* also dutifully notes these kinds of happenings, and it includes plenty of information on the celebrations that followed if the guest ever was someone as important as the Emperor. It also records the deaths and new appointments of every Holy Roman Emperor up until the entries stop in 1579, and it numbers them accordingly. This allows for easy reference in the large "Register", or index, that appears after the foreword at the beginning of the codex.

Finally, there is ample coverage of the larger events that took place, from the Schempart festivals that were held in Nuremberg each spring, to the main events of the 1525 Peasants War,

and especially the 1552 Margrave War, which led to the burning and destruction of many different neighboring towns. It is clear that this war in particular left a mark on the author-compiler, as he discusses many of the specific names of the Margraves involved and details of the event in his foreword to the reader, a level of attention that no other event receives in this brief section. Therefore, in order to best understand the motives of the author-compiler in recording these major conflicts and events in the way that he did, the *Chronica* needs to be placed within the context of sixteenth-century Nuremberg as a whole.

The Imperial City of Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century

At the dawn of the sixteenth century, the free imperial city of Nuremberg was entering what could easily be considered its golden age. With a population numbering around 25,000 in 1500 it was one of the five largest cities in what is now Germany.²² The city was home to many an artisan or scholar and was quickly becoming a major hub for commerce, especially when it came to the early modern book trade.²³ It was also a big period of reform for Nuremberg, with the Protestant Reformation and the development of new legal codes more in line with Roman law taking place in the first half of the century. Many who travelled to Nuremberg during this time were quite impressed by the city, with political philosopher Jean Bodin even describing it in one of his works as “the greatest, most famous, and best ordered of all the imperial cities,” a glowing review that was not disputed by any other visitors in this period.²⁴ It was in this dynamic environment that the *Chronica* would be produced, the author attempting as best he could to capture the importance of the events going on around him.

²² Strauss, *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century*, 35-36.

²³ “Early printer-publishers in Germany,” Encyclopedia Britannica, Last modified October 1, 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/publishing/The-age-of-early-printing-1450-1550>.

²⁴ Strauss, *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century*, 12.

In order to best imagine the city and understand the places that the author-compiler often mentions, a map of Nuremberg in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries appears below in Figure 3. At the start of the sixteenth century, the *Chronica* describes the process of expanding and fortifying the city's walls. There are also mentions when the various wooden bridges across the Pegnitz, which splits the city down the middle, are damaged in floods and subsequently repaired. It would not be until the very end of the sixteenth century that these bridges would be redone in more durable stone.²⁵ The northern half of the city was home to most of its churches, the town hall, a few markets, and the homes of the city's wealthier inhabitants in the eastern portion. The southern half held the city's monasteries and the homes and businesses of its many tradesmen. In the *Chronica*, the author-compiler frequently mentions the street names where fires broke out or stabbings occurred, which makes maps very useful in better understanding these types of events.

²⁵ Strauss, *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century*, 30-31.



Figure 3. Map of Nuremberg in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.²⁶ From Wikimedia Commons.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stadtplan_-_N%C3%BCrnberg_um_1500.gif

Other significant events from the sixteenth century appear in the *Chronica*, though they are treated differently based upon the perceived importance of the event to the author-compiler. For example, he dutifully notes the posting of Luther's 95 theses, along with the dates that both Luther and his Protestant contemporary Philip Melanchthon died. Coverage of other developments pertaining to the Protestant Reformation as it relates to Nuremberg is generally lacking. Not even the city council's acceptance of Protestantism in 1525 is mentioned.²⁷ It was

²⁶ "Stadtplan – Nürnberg um 1500," c. 1850, Wikimedia Commons, accessed February 19, 2021, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stadtplan_-_N%C3%BCrnberg_um_1500.gif

²⁷ Joseph Lins, "Nuremberg," *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 11, (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1911), <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11168a.htm>.

seemingly not a topic that the author-compiler had a great amount of interest in, at least within the scope of this work.

Instead of covering more Protestant developments, the author-compiler dedicates much more of his work to the wars waged during the sixteenth century. He discusses the *Bauernkrieg*, or Peasants' War, an event that officially took place across the Rhineland, Southern and Middle Germany between 1524 and 1526, but reached its height in 1525.²⁸ Peasants from Nuremberg took part in the movement, and the *Chronica* has record that many of them were punished by having their eyes gouged out, or they were put to death for their participation directly following the war. There is also a large portion of the work detailing the events of the second Margrave's War, a conflict that lasted from 1552 until 1555, where Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg waged war with many of his neighbors in and around Franconia. Nuremberg capitulated early on, and the *Chronica* describes in detail the plundering and destruction of all the nearby towns who chose not to do so. It is evident from the level of detail in which these latter events are described that the author-compiler lived through these tragic events, and this influences his writing.

Outside of these larger scale conflicts, Nuremberg had unique cultural events during the sixteenth century, the most notable being its yearly Shrovetide Schembart carnival, which the *Chronica* records in varying amounts of detail each of the sixty-three springs in which it was held. This event consisted of special dances in the public marketplaces, and a parade where members of the butcher's guild wore elaborate costumes and masks.²⁹ An entire genre of manuscript works sprung up around this tradition, called *Schembartbücher*, which sought to describe the events each year. Many of these works include miniatures or images of the elaborate

²⁸ Carl-Josef Virnich, "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg," Bayerische StaatsBibliothek, Accessed March 19, 2021, <https://www.historicum.net/purl/5b/>.

²⁹ Samuel Sumberg, *The Nuremberg Schembart Carnival* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1941), 1.

costumes worn by the different guild members at the dances. Unfortunately, the Schembart tradition was put to an end in 1539, a fact that the *Chronica* also reports.

It is also important to note that there was a significant outbreak of the plague in 1562, and the *Chronica* holds a chart starting on 274r that records each plague death, starting monthly at first, before beginning to record the deaths day by the day. Overall, there were 10,305 individuals who were victims of this outbreak in the span of a single year. This figure represents almost half of the city's population, so this was an extremely catastrophic loss and a significant part of the city's history. However, following this section the *Chronica* continues on just as before, recording weather and strange events, but most frequently, capital crimes and executions.

Law, Crime and Punishment

The *Chronica* has many entries on capital punishment, which provide readers with a fairly clear picture regarding how the law functioned and was actually being carried out in Nuremberg over the course of the sixteenth century. As a free imperial city, Nuremberg was for the most part entirely in control of governing itself, which gave the city council a good deal of power that needed to be kept in check. Recording executions and other criminal punishments was something common to many of the chronicles coming out of both Nuremberg and other early modern German cities overall at this point in time, as these punishments were meant to leave a discernible mark on the public's memory in order to deter any future criminals. By keeping record of crimes and their corresponding punishments, this was also a way in which the Burghers could keep tabs on how the city council was handing down punishments and, in a way,

hold them accountable, to ensure that justice was being served no matter the social status of the offender.³⁰

Social status was extremely important during this period, especially in regards to crime and capital punishment. Patricians and the minor nobility only made up 2% of the city's total population. Burghers, the somewhat privileged citizens of Nuremberg, made up around 35%.³¹ When one was a member of either of these classes, there was a bit more leniency when it came to punishments or monetary fines. If an individual was not a wealthy Patrician, a Burgher or even just a resident of the city, they were significantly more likely to be accused, tried, and executed, depending on the severity of the offense. While not every crime was so easily written off, in some cases with enough support from fellow burghers, higher status offenders would receive only a warning, whereas outsiders or those from the lower classes might even be executed for the same offense. This was a well-established principle in Nuremberg, which the *Chronica* doesn't explicitly state, but other chronicles from the same time did make note of in an effort to maintain accountability.³²

There was no set system of law enforcement in place, so in order for a criminal to be punished, they had to be either caught in the act, or convincingly accused before the city council. In this case, general reputation was almost as important as an individual's social status. Public perception and expectations of justice were very important in the administration of criminal law.³³ Most of this regulatory responsibility fell upon the Burghers of Nuremberg, who as a

³⁰ Schneider, "Typologie der Nürnberger Stadtchronistik um 1500," 188.

³¹ Lippi-Green, *Language Ideology and Language Change in Early Modern German*, 16.

³² Joachim Eibach, "Burghers or Town Council: Who Was Responsible for Urban Stability in Early Modern German Towns?" *Urban History* 34, no. 1 (2007): 20.

³³ Allyson F. Creasman, "Crime and Punishment," In *A Companion to Late Medieval and Early Modern Augsburg* (Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2020), 171.

condition of their citizenship had to swear an oath to keep the peace and not resort to violence as a means to resolve conflict.³⁴ One also had to have the rank of Burgher to sit on the forty-two man city council, the main governing body of Nuremberg that actually tried any criminal cases and handed out punishments.³⁵ They also held the power to revise the legal codes they employed as needed, which they would do several times in the sixteenth century. As a result, there was a shift from utilizing private arrangements between the families of victims and perpetrators, and a growing emphasis on bringing cases before the council for a decision to be made, which resulted in an increase in capital punishment as time went on.³⁶

Prior to the large scale legal revisions of the sixteenth century, the inquisitorial and criminal sentencing procedures used in Nuremberg were mainly drawn from the 1275 *Schwabenspiegel* legal code,³⁷ which was a more regionalized version of the original *Sachsenspiegel* law book that was created around 1220.³⁸ The goal of this work was only to put the general legal customs that were already being carried out across the Holy Roman Empire into words and pictures so that they could be passed on to future generations; it was not created to put forth any new laws or criminal prosecution practices. In these early legal codes there was already a clear distinction between the types of death that a convicted criminal would face, and this would carry over into the standard procedures of the sixteenth century as well. Typically thieves were hanged, the most dishonorable way to die, and murderers, arsonists, rapists, and adulterers were beheaded for their capital offences. In the case of aggravated robbery or multiple murders,

³⁴ Eibach, "Burghers or Town Council," 17.

³⁵ Martha Erbach Sell, *Life in Nuremberg in the Later Middle Ages* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Thesis, 1905), 12-13.

³⁶ Eibach, "Burghers or Town Council," 21.

³⁷ Strauss, *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century*, 218-219.

³⁸ Madeline H. Caviness, "Giving 'The Middle Ages' a Bad Name: Blood Punishments in the 'Sachsenspiegel' and Town Law Books," *Studies in Iconography* 34 (2013): 179.

a criminal was more likely to be broken with the wheel, a far more gruesome punishment.³⁹

Additionally, the council might dictate that a criminal be nipped with glowing red-hot tongs on the arms or thighs a certain number of times prior to their execution, depending on the severity of their crime.⁴⁰

As early as 1532, Nuremberg began a sweeping reform of its law codes to be more in line with the newly developed *Constitutio Carolina Criminalis*⁴¹, better known simply as the *Carolina*, which was the official legal code for criminal law and procedure that was being gradually implemented across the Holy Roman Empire.⁴² While it took a long time to be accepted and incorporated in some areas, the *Carolina* would go on to dominate German law for the next few centuries. It is evident through many of the entries recorded in the *Chronica* that these changes were taking place in Nuremberg almost immediately, as there was a shift in the kinds of punishments handed out and the types of executions that were occurring. In this way Nuremberg was almost the exception to the rule, as neighboring cities such as Augsburg took far longer to change their statutes to be in line with the new code.⁴³ As the sixteenth century progressed, there were fewer instances of maiming individuals or the use of more gruesome death sentences that were more difficult to implement, such as live burial.⁴⁴ The *Chronica* reflects this in its criminal entries too, with no recorded instances of blinding being used as a punishment after 1530. There was also a general uptick in executions overall, as the *Carolina*

³⁹ Caviness, "Giving 'The Middle Ages' a Bad Name," 187.

⁴⁰ Franz Schmidt, *A hangman's diary; being the journal of Master Franz Schmidt, public executioner of Nuremberg, 1573-1617*, trans. C. V. Calvert (New York: D. Appleton, 1928), 23.

⁴¹ For a full English translation of the *Carolina* code, see John H. Langbein, *Prosecuting Crime in the Renaissance: England, Germany, France* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974), Appendix B.

⁴² Charles Sumner Lobingier, "The Reception of the Roman Law in Germany," *Michigan Law Review* 14, no. 7 (1916): 566.

⁴³ Creasman, "Crime and Punishment," 180.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, 184.

dictated that more crimes previously handled between families were actually capital offenses that necessitated execution, particularly in the instance of manslaughter. Even with this increase in execution, there were still instances of minor punishments being utilized, such as banishment from the city or the removal of hands or fingers, up until the end of the given records in 1579.

Almost all of these executions were taking place just outside the city, where special processions would take criminals from the *Lochgefängnis*, or “the Hole” under the town hall,⁴⁵ down to the Frauen Tor on the southeastern side of Nuremberg (figure 4), where they would either proceed to the gallows or to the *Rabenstein*, or raven stone, named for the birds that would gather to peck at the corpses left to rot.⁴⁶ It was during this procession that the executioner would administer any tearing with the hot tongs, the amount of which would have been decided by the city council based upon the seriousness of the crime.

⁴⁵ Hermann Knapp, *Das Lochgefängnis: Tortur und Richtung in Alt-Nürnberg* (Nürnberg: Verlag von Heerdeggen-Barbeck, 1907).

⁴⁶ Schmidt, *A Hangman's Diary*, 49.

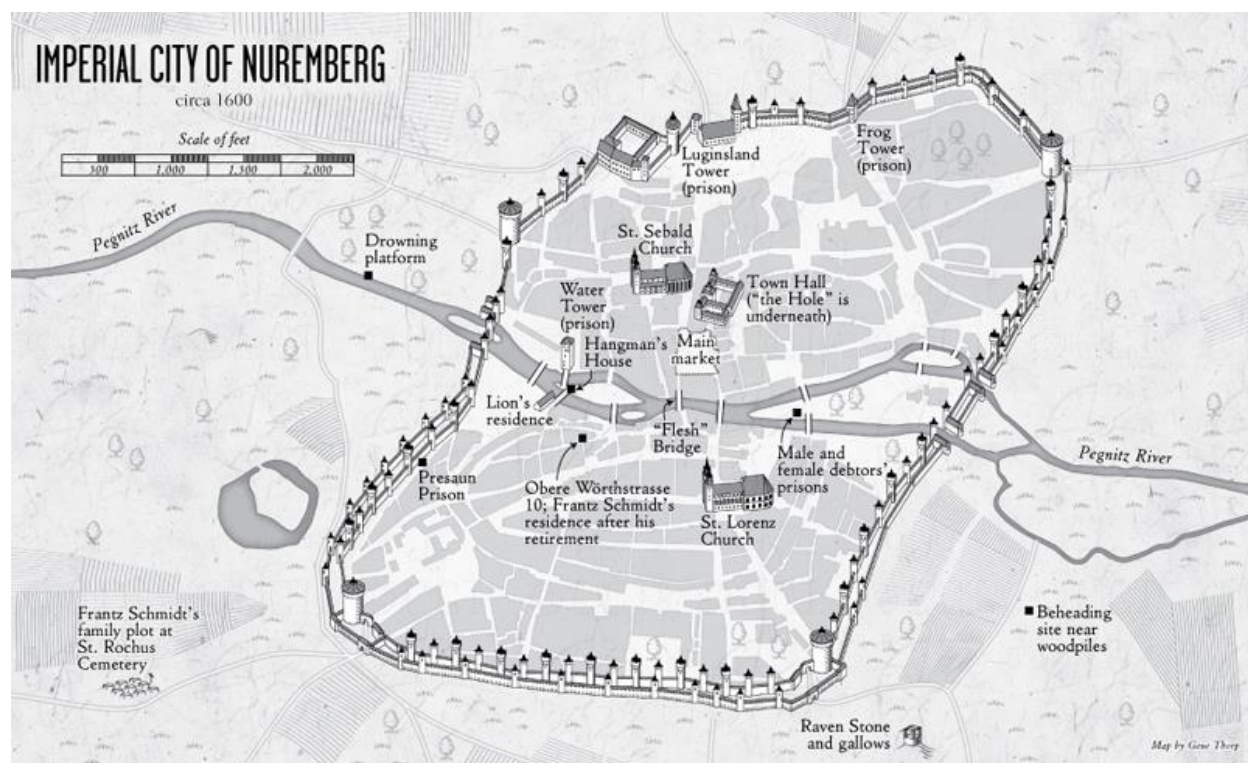


Figure 4. Map of Nuremberg, detailing locations important to the criminal justice procedure. Created by Gene Thorp for *The Faithful Executioner*.⁴⁷

Minor punishments occasionally appear in the *Chronica*, but they do not receive nearly as much attention as the capital punishments. It is likely that occurrences of these punishments were somewhat less memorable, especially in the first half of the century when the author-compiler was likely not alive to witness them, and thus they go largely unreported in the scope of this work. Based upon the transcription of the marginal summaries, the *Chronica* describes three cases of criminals having a hand removed, one case of a finger being removed, one case of a tongue being removed, and six instances of eyes being gouged out. More often, especially in the last twenty years of the annals, criminals were banished from the city of Nuremberg. At least 56 individuals were given this punishment, with some simply being ordered to leave, while others

⁴⁷ Gene Thorp, *Imperial City of Nuremberg*, 2013, in Joel Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner: Life and Death, Honor and Shame in the Turbulent Sixteenth Century* (New York: Picador, 2013).

were more publicly beaten on their way out of the city. One case from 1575, which appears on one of the later, unpaginated folios, describes how thirteen young beggar boys, ranging in age from 8 to 13, were banished from the city and neighboring lands for thievery and other evil deeds. Had they been adults, it was more likely that they would have been hanged for these crimes, but due to their age they received a lighter sentence of banishment.

Hanging was the typical punishment used for those guilty of thievery, grand larceny, or fraud. It was almost exclusively reserved as a punishment for men, and it was considered to be the most disgraceful and dishonorable form of execution, a stigma that would be applied not only to the criminal, but also his family. This was because of the amount of contact they would be forced to have with the executioner prior to their death, who was widely perceived as being unclean and largely excluded from society because of the nature of his work.⁴⁸ For this reason, sometimes relatives would attempt to commute a sentence of hanging to one of execution by the sword instead. In some cases, depending on the social status of the convicted criminal, this request would be granted, though it was done infrequently.⁴⁹ After the condemned man had been strangled to death, his body would be left hanging on the gallows to be picked at by birds and rot, both denying him and his family peace through a proper burial, as well as publicly sending a message to all would-be thieves about the consequences of their crimes.⁵⁰ This form of execution would be utilized often in the sixteenth century, as the *Chronica* alone reported 81 cases.

⁴⁸ Joel F. Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner: Life and Death, Honor and Shame in the Turbulent Sixteenth Century* (New York: Picador, 2013), 23-26.

⁴⁹ Richard van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror: Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Germany*, trans. Elisabeth Neu (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990), 97.

⁵⁰ Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner*, 72-74.

In cases of robbery, incest, bestiality or manslaughter, criminals were almost certainly beheaded. This punishment was typically for men, but by the end of the sixteenth-century women would also be executed in this manner, adding infanticide to the list of crimes that could land an individual at the *Rabenstein*.⁵¹ Cutting off someone's head is no easy undertaking, and it is a skill that the city's executioner needed to master, as a messy attempt could upset the crowd gathered to watch and cause them to turn on him.⁵² However, it was rare that a practiced executioner would need more than one swing of the sword to accomplish his task. Once the head was separated from the body, depending on the gravity of the offense, the body would either be buried in a pit beneath the gallows, or returned to the family for burial. In some cases, the head might also have been displayed on a pike outside of the city.⁵³

Live burial was a punishment mostly used for women, typically in cases of adultery, murder of a spouse, infanticide, and sometimes grand larceny. It was a particularly horrific punishment, and reportedly a case in Nuremberg from 1497 went incredibly wrong and the "frightful and pitiful" scene caused a great deal of public displeasure.⁵⁴ In this way the public backlash and expectations of justice were enough to convince the city council to stop using this form of execution and moving forward they instead opted to drown or behead women who were found guilty of these crimes.⁵⁵ However, despite this supposed change of heart, the last reported case of live burial in Nuremberg actually occurred in 1522, a record which does appear in the *Chronica* on 169v. A woman who poisoned her husband and granddaughter was driven through

⁵¹ van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, 101.

⁵² Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner*, 85-86.

⁵³ van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, 102.

⁵⁴ van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, 89-92.

⁵⁵ Ulinka Rublack, *The Crimes of Women in Early Modern Germany* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 80-81.

the city on a wagon, ripped with hot tongs, and finally buried alive under the gallows just outside of the city.

Drowning was another typical form of execution reserved for women; especially as live burial fell out of use. If a woman were to be convicted of murder, infanticide, or theft and grand larceny, she would be taken just outside of the city and drowned.⁵⁶ The executioner would typically put the woman inside of a sack and hold her under the water with a long pole until it was certain that she was dead. However, in 1580, the famous Nuremberg executioner Franz Schmidt, who kept a diary detailing all of his executions, managed to convince the city council to stop using drowning as a punishment and have women beheaded for these kinds of crimes instead. At first the council was reluctant to make this change, believing it to be too generous a fate for the crime of infanticide in particular, which they stated was occurring far too often for comfort.⁵⁷ This shift in punishment was a progressive development at the time and it would set a precedent for other nearby towns and cities to later follow suit.

Drawing and quartering was another extraordinarily gruesome punishment, typically reserved for those who were guilty of treason or multiple murders. The *Chronica* mentions two instances of this occurring early in the sixteenth century, as well as one particularly famous case from 1567, in which Wilhelm von Grumbach and several of his associates were drawn and quartered for treason in Gotha, a town to the north of Nuremberg.⁵⁸ Typically one imagines this punishment as one that involves tying each limb to a different horse or ox and setting them off in opposite directions, but this was often not the case. Instead, the criminal would first be

⁵⁶ Rublack, *The Crimes of Women in Early Modern Germany*, 80.

⁵⁷ Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner*, 68-69.

⁵⁸ van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, 92-96.

disemboweled and shown his entrails and heart, before having his limbs disarticulated and removed. Then, the various limbs would often be displayed at different entrances to the city in order to effectively remind citizens and other travelers to the city how those who commit treason would be dealt with. While isolated instances of this punishment persisted until the 18th century, by the close of the sixteenth drawing and quartering would be largely phased out in favor of less extreme methods such as hanging or beheading.

Another brutal punishment used in cases of multiple murders or sometimes also treason was breaking on the wheel. This was another method that was used exclusively for men and created a violent public spectacle to deter other criminals. Usually the condemned was taken from the *Lochgefangnis* and drawn in a wagon through the city, often receiving nips with the hot tongs along the way that corresponded with how many individuals he was guilty of killing. Then he would be tied or staked down just outside the city near the *Rabenstein*, and the executioner would place boards beneath his joints to make it easier to break his bones. The number of blows was predetermined by the city council (typically about 30-40), who could decide whether the executioner would start from the top down, snapping the criminal's neck with the first blow and then battering his corpse, or if he would proceed from the bottom up, shattering bones while the criminal was still alive and forced to suffer.⁵⁹ Finally, the executioner would take the mangled body and tie it to the wheel that was used, and display it near the gallows for all to see.

All of the above-mentioned methods of punishment were horrible in their own way and left a discernable mark on the public's memory. Only a handful of executions would occur in a given year, so it was likely that much of the city's population would be in attendance to witness the

⁵⁹ Harrington, *The Faithful Executioner*, 46-48.

spectacle, which makes it no surprise that these kinds of events would be recorded in the many history chronicles being produced in Nuremberg at this time. The numbers in the chart below come from a larger chart created by Historian Richard van Dülmen, who pulled these numbers from the Nuremberg Germanisches Nationalmuseum MS 3837, and they clearly illustrate the use of different methods of execution as well as the spike in capital punishment that occurred following the official implementation of the *Carolina* legal codes.⁶⁰

Table 1

| Method of Punishment | 1503-1520 | 1521-1540 | 1541-1560 | 1561-1580 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sword | 54 | 47 | 55 | 84 |
| Sword (with additions) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 13 |
| Hanging | 16 | 27 | 7 | 79 |
| Breaking Wheel | 4 | 3 | 9 | 14 |
| Drowning | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Burning | - | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Burying Alive | 5 | 1 | - | - |

Chart detailing methods of execution used in Nuremberg, 1503-1580. From Richard van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, Appendix Table 2, 140.

When comparing these numbers with those compiled from the marginal summaries in the *Chronica*, there are certainly some discrepancies that show some executions likely didn't warrant an entry in the latter. There was only one case of a woman being buried alive mentioned in the *Chronica* compared to van Dülmen's six cases, though the *Chronica* does discuss several men

⁶⁰ van Dülmen, *Theater of Horror*, 140.

who were drawn and quartered, which van Dülmen does not include in his chart at all. In the *Chronica* there is also not enough information with every entry to clearly distinguish between those who were just beheaded, and those who received additional punishments such as whipping or pinches with the hot tongs prior to their execution in the way that van Dülmen's chart does.

Table 2

| Method of Punishment | 1500-1520 | 1521-1540 | 1541-1560 | 1561-1579 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sword | 8 | 8 | 10 | 34 |
| Hanging | 5 | 13 | 3 | 61 |
| Breaking Wheel | 2 | - | 3 | 10 |
| Drowning | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| Burning | - | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Burying Alive | - | 1 | - | - |
| Quartered | 2 | - | - | 2* |

* These two instances actually took place in Gotha, as mentioned above.

Chart detailing methods of execution used in Nuremberg, 1500-1579. Based upon keywords used in the *Chronica*'s marginal summaries of events.

Another factor that needs to be accounted for is the way in which the author-compiler of the *Chronica* reports crimes and executions in his marginal summaries. In addition to the executions reported in the chart above, there were sixteen cases of individuals being stabbed, seven individuals who were shot, and nine murders that were recorded. If all of the perpetrators involved were caught, tried, and executed for these crimes, that would add a total of 32 more executions to the numbers, likely as deaths by the sword for murder. Similar to the van Dülmen chart, one can see the spike in executions in the years following the implementation of the Carolina. However, it must be mentioned that this same period coincides with the time in which

the author-compiler would have been alive, so the increase in numbers could be related to these executions having occurred within his living memory.

Conclusion

The *Chronica* provides readers with a unique snapshot of the free imperial city of Nuremberg in the second half of the sixteenth century. It also gives modern historians a look into what individuals at the time considered to be their history, and the events going on around them that they deemed important enough to write down for future generations. While one of the main focuses in the writing of my thesis was crime and punishment in the sixteenth century, this only scratches the surface of what lies within the *Chronica*'s entries. A closer reading of the text could provide a rich source for some of the larger social, cultural, or political events in and around Nuremberg from the hundreds of years of content within. An analysis of the language itself that is used throughout could also present students with a great opportunity to learn a unique early modern hand and work through a specific dialect of Early New High German. There is also still plenty of work that can be done with the manuscript itself, as I was limited to sources that were digitized in narrowing down the provenance and determining the originality of the entries. Given more time and the opportunity to travel without the restrictions put in place due to the pandemic, I would have made the trip to Nuremberg in order to access the wealth of sixteenth-century chronicles and other key sources from the period that are kept in the Stadtarchiv and the Germanisches Nationalmuseum's special library collections. It may turn out upon further exploration that the *Chronica* is not quite the "rarissima" that some of its previous owners thought it was, but in its current home at the Ohio State University it does present a rare opportunity for future researchers with an interest in the language and history of early modern Germany.

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Appendix A

Transcription of the *Chronica's* Marginal Summaries, 1500-1579.

All summaries in bold text represent a punishment, execution, or murder. Spelling is replicated exactly as it appears in the *Chronica*.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Anno 1500 p. 147 | -kirchthurn bey Sant Laurentzen gedeckt -Bern, Basel und Zürich Schweitzer worden. | 1501 p. 147 | -Gross gewesser zu Nürnberg gewest wie in der newengas verzeichnet ist -Keltsch ein furman der von Nürnberg feindt. |
| 1502 p. 148 | -Nürnberg zeucht für das schlos Rösenbrun -Nürnberg zeucht für Cadoltzpurg -Beringer ein Burger zu Nürnberg der Margravenn feindt. -Nürmburger schlacht mit dem Margraff Casimirus vor dem waldt von wegen einen kirchweyle. -heisser Summer gewest -Frid zwyschen Marggraff friderichen und den von Nüremberg gemacht. -was für personen in der Nürmburger schlacht vor dem wald umbkomen sein. -Paulus von Abensperg sich selbs erstochen -zwelff brüder haus hinter sant Egidien gestifft worden. -brunnst am zottenberg zu Nürnberg -brunst auff der weidenmühl, die preussen mühl -Sant man von schwabach zu nürnberg gehenckt -holeschul zu wittenberg auffgericht worden | 1503 p. 151 | -schempart geloffen. -wirtshaus zur rottenglocken an der pintergas abgebrochen -veit Stos furch die backen gebrent -reycher herbst -wolfeyls jar -vil menschen wansinnig? Creutzlein in claiden gefallen -ungestümer wind gewest -jemmerlicher mordt einer an seyner ehfrauwen begangen |
| 1504 p. 153 | - Reyerisch krieg gewesen -Nürnberg zeucht gegen Thonawerd -Lautwehr erstlich umb Nürnberg angefangen | 1505 p. 155 | - Sterb in nürnberg. - Achtundviertzig hochzeiten zu Nürnberg auff einen tag gewesen. - Haintz Baur geviertelt zu Nürnberg - reychstag zu Cöllen - warmer winter |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Margraff friederich het die von Nürmburg gern in ein Rad geführt -Lauff an die von Nüremberg komen. - herspruck an Die von Nürmburg komen. -Altorff an die von Nürmburg komen. - Nürmburg zeucht für deb neuen marckt. - Nürmburg zeucht auff Regenspurg - fellen Reicheneck stierberg holenstein von den von Nürmburg eingenomen. - Bentzenauer enthaupt worden. -Ungelt zum vierten mal erhocht - ungelt auff das getraid gelegt - wetter zu sant laurentzen eingeschlagen -schempart geloffen - Herman Reychenamer geviertelt - sterb zu nürmburg | | |
| 1506 p. 156 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -schempart geloffen. -brunst zu Nürmburg des Lederers haus -brunst zu Nürmburg im Zwinger -brunst zu Nürmburg ins holtzschen hers haus -ungelt vom getraid zu Nürmburg abgelegt -Comet erschinnen -Brunnen am milchmarckt gepaut -auffsthreyen auff dem Rabenstein auff komen | 1507 p. 157 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Schempart geloffen -sterb zu Nürmburg |
| 1508 p. 157 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Schempart geloffen. -haus Eichhorn wirt geradpreckt. -Braun aus dem loch komen -Braun enthaupt word -kalter winter -ein Nadler vom Bramger gesprungen -Georg graff peutler die augen aus gestochen -ein verdorbner kauffman der von Nürmburg feindt -Niclaus krausen ein handt abgesauen | 1509 p. 158 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - schempart geloffen - brunst die schleiffmühl auff dem seumarck - Nürmburg zeucht für schwartzenburg - uenediger krieg - vier prediger münch zu Bern verprant |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| | -endtpidem gewest | | |
| 1510 p. 158 | - schempart geloffen -drey soldner zu Nürnberg enthaupt | 1511 p. 159 | - schempart geloffen - messserer dantz gewest - endpidem zu Nürnberg gewest - Gross gewesser zu Nüremberg - bauren wirt die augen aus gestochen |
| 1512 p. 159 | - Sebastian von Seckendorff zu Nürnberg enthaupt -Bres die stat gewonnen -Nürnberg zeucht für hohenkregen -Keyser Maximillian zu Nürnberg eingeritten -Sechsunndreissig Nürnberger kauffleut gefangen -Schul bey Sant Sebald anders gepaut -Schau bey Sant Sebalt gepaut -Holtzschuler und Rath zu Nürnberg -Brunst bey dem Newenthor zu Nürnberg -Wilhelm Werner die augen aus gestochen | 1513 p. 160 | - Schempart geloffen - Schellen Clausen eins Burgers zu Nürnberg wunderliche histori - Bischoff vom Bamberg wirt ein schiff nider gelegt - arm cuntz auffgestanden - Georg Rostschlager ein Nadler gehenkt |
| 1514 p. 161 | - schempart geloffen - Antheni Tetzal, ein Losunger zu Nürnberg vermaurt - brunst bey den Siebenthurnen - kalter winter gewest - lauffer thurn der inner eingefallen - Tham in friestlant gewonnen | 1515 p. 162 | -schempart geloffen -brunst die durrenmühl das ander mal -brunst bey dem werdertfürla -Lienhart Bruckner ein reuter enthaupt zu Nürnberg -Heinrich Dorn und dem Gropner sampt zweyen dach decker die augen aussgestoch -Wentzel Bremer sich selbs erhenckt -Eins edelmans knecht zu Nürnberg mit Zangen gerissen -kalter winter gewest -Meylant vom Keyser wider gewonnen |
| 1516 p. 163 | -schempart geloffen -Eberles Mühl zu Nürnberg verprunnen. -ein grosse püchs zu Nürnberg vil schadens gethon. -Bachscheis ein metzger zu Nüremberg erschlagen. -Stern Cuntz ein feindt der gostenhöfer | 1517 p. 164 | - Schempart geloffen - Georg Haller zu Nüremberg aus der gefengnus komen - redlemacherin zum gostenhoff ein hant abgehawen. - hierusallem und alkeyr, von dem Türckischen Keyser erobert - ein korbkolen 36 golten zu Nürnberg - Menger zu Nürnberg enthaupt |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Neustetter ein Edelman erschlagen -zwen kürsners gesellen mit ruten auffgehawen zu Nürnberg -Mertin Weys sporer die augen aus gestochen | | |
| 1518 p. 164 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vier person ob einem spiel umbkomen zu Nürnberg - schempart geloffen - messerer gedantzt - drey zu Nürnberg miteinander gehenckt - ein arms bettelmeidle zu nachts zu Nürnberg ermört worden. - brunst ins pfragners haus beim weissenthum - Martinus Luther angefangen zu schreyben - Reyschstag zu augspurg gewesen - Jochinstaler erstlich angefangen zu münzen - brunst zu Nürnberg auff dem kürstners haus - hans hefele die augen ausgestochen - holfelderin pierpreyin sich selbs erdrenckt. - zwen Bettelrichter zu Nürnberg mit gerten auffgestrich - Wein keller in dem newen spital erstoch worden -fingerletrelerin sich selbs erdrenckt | 1519 p. 165 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keyser maximilianus gestorben - 39. Carolus der fünfft dis namens wirt keyser - hertzog von wirtenberg nimbt Reutlingen ein - hertzog von wyrktenberg seins lants vertrieben - sant sebalts grab zu Nürnberg auff gericht worden. - Wasserthurn beyh hallerthurle abgebrochen - brunst in der irrergas - mehlwagen zu Nürnberg erstlich auffkomen. - gemeine begrebnus zu Nürnberg aus der stat erlegt. - Krem auff dem seumarck gepaut - Nürnberg schickt mer knecht dem bundt zu - freudenfeuer zu Nürnberg, wie Carolus keyser wund |
| 1520 p. 167 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - schempart geloffen - schwartz elssen zu Nürnberg ertrenckt - Uhesten oder schlos zu Nürnberg geweyst - Rathhaus zu Nürnberg gemalt - sterb zu Nürnberg - brunst zu Nürnberg hinter dem teutschenhoff - reychstag zu Wurms - Luther that sein bekentnus - keyser carolus zu Ach gekrönet | 1521 p. 168 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - schempart geloffen - ferdinandus zum ersten mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten - graff von Otting von dem haus Thoman hefftig verwundt - sterb zu Nürnberg - meilant vom keiser Carel wider eingenomen - Danbach ein spiegler erstochen worden. - schneiderin bey der gulden haus Geschmeidmachen und schremlin alle sich erhenckt. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freudenfeuer zu Nürnberg gehalten von wegen der cronung Caroli - Griechisch weissenburg con Türckert erobert - saurer wein gewachsen | | |
| 1522 p. 168 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reychstag der grosz u Nürnberg gewest - ein cardinal zu Nüremberg eingeritten - Dantz dem keyser zu Nüremberg auff dem Rathaus gehalten. - schempart geloffen - Thummer hemfle mit ein scharpf gerent - Büntlin zu Nürnberg erlambt - Stürtz alda abkomen - das predigen nachmittag zu Nürnberg in den zweyen pfarren abgeschafft. - Rathhaus zu Nürnberg inwendig mit den schnecken und stuben verfertig worden - Kesslerin zu Nürnberg mit zangen gerissen. - Rodis vom Türcken gewonnen. | 1523 p. 170 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - schempart geloffen - ferdinandus erstlich aus Nürnberg verreyset - brunst neben der Reyer Mühl beim Braun - brunst in der Rotgas die erst, ein pierpreyhaus des Udlingers - brunst am alten Rostmarckt beim blindenhorn. - umbgang mit dem sacrament am fromleichnamstag, das letzte mal zu Nürnberg - ein Botten zu Nürnberg verbrent. - Frantz von Sickenigens kreig. - schwebisch Bunt zerstört - dreyundzwentzig raub schlösser (all 23 receive a paragraph) - Cuntz schot von dem Margraffen gericht word |
| 1524 p. 173 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - schempart geloffen - Reyschstag zu Nürnberg gewest - heilthum zu Nürnberg letzen mal gewisen - Bapstumb zu Nürnberg abgethon. - Vil grosse gewesser gewest - Weinhüter zu Nürnberg gehenckt - 24 Sümmer lopffens in einer plahen gehn Nürnberg gebracht. - Rotsch mit sein eeweib auff dem kirchoff erstochen - ein wunderliche that in dem Eberacher hoff zu Nürnberg geschehen. | 1525 p. 174 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walfurt zu der schönen Maria gehn Rogenspurg angefangen - bauren krieg der nechst gewesen - Nürnbergische Bauren auch auffrurig - Steuer zu Nürnberg audd fie gemeyn gelegt - priester zu Nürnberg haben müssen burger werden - Disputation zu Nürnberg auff dem Rathaus gehalten. - konig aus franckreich vom keyser Carel gefang - freudenfeuer zu Nürnberg gemacht - Margraff Casimirus lest 60 bauren die augen aussstechen - drey baurn miteinander zu Nürnberg gehenckt - hertzog fridrich der alter Churfürst zu sachssen gestorben. - Kendlerin zu Nürnberg durch die backen gebrent. |

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| 1526 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -König Ludwig vom hunger umbkomen - Hainrich Baur zu Nürnberg gehenckt -Augustiner Closter. frauenbrüder Closter zu Nürnberg verspert. - sant Katharina, und Sant Clara Clöster zu Nürnberg verspert. - erst nom zu Nürnberg sich verhairat -erstes eheliches priester kindt zu Nürnberg getauffet worden. - Drey zu Nürnberg auffgeführt, und vier gehenckt worden. - Pastey beim frawenthor angefangen zu pawen. | 1527 p. 177 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sant sebalts Kirchhoff gepflastert, und den weinmarck dahin gelegt - ein pfaff zu Nürnberg enthaupt word -ferdinandus wirt konig in hungern - Rom geplündert von herr georg von fromsparg. - freudenfeuer zu Nürnberg gehalten - Margraff Casimirus gestorben - Pastey zwischen dem vestner und lauffenthor gepaut - Rundpastey beim spitlerthor gepaut - heller von wendelstein enthaupt - Concilium zu Mantua |
| 1528 p. 178 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -mauren zu doplen da das wasserlin einflusst zu Nürnberg anfang - hertzog von braunschweig zu Nürnberg mit einem schönen zeug eingeritten -drey reuter des Thoman von Absperg knecht enthaupt - Albrecht Dürer zu Nürnberg gestorben - Disputation zu Bern gehalten - gemein zu Nürnberg gefrönt - bau beim Spitlerthor angefangen - teurung zu Nürnberg gewesen - herrn brot zu Nürnberg aufgeben -Cuntz Glaser, ein priester und guter Practitus gehn Nürnberg kommen. - Müllnerin zu Lauff mit ihrer Magt bede erdrenckt. - spital kirchhoff zu Nürnberg gepflastert. - heuser auff den Carteuser garten gepaut | 1529 p. 180 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holtzhacken zu Nürnberg auff dem Marckt enthaupt. - brunst zu Nürnberg spital kirchhoff - Baw da die Pegnitz hin aus fleust angefangen gegen dem spitalthor -widertaufferey uber handt genomen. - braunnauer zu Nürnberg in vischbach erdrucken - warmer winter, nasser sommer - sieben jährige theurung - böser herbst -Türcken wein gewachsen. -englische schweyss sucht gewesen - wyrth von Tettena zu Nürnberg enthaupt - Türck belegert die stat wiehn |
| 1530 p. 182 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - warmer Lentz gewest - vi lobs gewachsen. -ferdinandus zu ein Römischen konig erwelt - reyschtage zu Augspurg der lehr halb gewesen. | 1531 p. 183 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grosser schne gefallen - maur vom hallerthurla bis zum neuemthor gedopelt - haus Thoman von Absperg umbkomen - konigin von hungern zu Nürnberg eingeritten |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rathaus zu wend bey Nürnberg abgebrunnen - ein pfaff ob ein schatz verfallen - Atlas würckerey gehn Nürnberg komen - lederer zu Nürnberg sein weib ermört - schlaghaus beym siechhaus zu Nürnberg gepaut - die zwentzig gulden Jarlichen einer dienstmagt zugeben gestifft word - maur zu doplen angefangen da der vischbach herein fleust - keyser Carel zu Bononia gekrönt | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vierundzwentzig burger zu Nürnberg von wegen bullerey auff die thurn gestrafft - teurung in Nürnberg - wölseylung in Nürnberg gesl - Comet erschinnen |
| 1532 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pastey bey dem hallerthurla gepaut - hoiger zum ersten mal mit stricken angefangen zu ziehen - brunst an kornmarck das clein heussle - hieronimus ebner ein losunger zu Nürnberg gestorben - wetter zu Nürnberg in einthurn geschlagen - vierundzwentzigstuck fuderstein auff ein wagen gehn Nürnberg bracht - grosse theurung zu Nürnberg - reichstag zu Regenspurg - vil fürsten zu Nürnberg - Gross Türcken zug gewest - Camelthier gehn Nürnberg bracht. - ein Türck gehn Nürnberg gebracht - Wolckenbruch zu Nürnberg gewest | 1533 p. 185 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - kirchenordnung in Nüremberg was geendert - gross gewesser zu Nürnberg - steg bey der weydenmühl durchs wasser weg geführt - grosser sterb in Nürnberg (5,754) - vil fürsten zu Nürnberg gewest - ein burger sich selbs in der Pegnitz erdrenckt. - Reychstag zu Regenspurg gewest. - schwebisch Bundt, ein und genommen - Doctor Johan frosch zu Nürnberg gestorben - comet erschinnen - maur beim vestnerthor bis am den schwabenberg gedoppelt. - waltstromer aus Nürnberg komen. - feuchter nasser summer gewest, Teurung zu Nürnberg |
| 1534 p. 186 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hertzog von wyrktenberg wider eingesetzt worden - Lazarus spengler Ratschreiber zu Nürnberg gestorben - schlangen schiessen zu Nürnberg - heysser dürrer Summer gewest - drey Somen am himmel gesehen worden. | 1535 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wetter zu Nürnberg in sant Laurentzen kirchen geschlag - wetter in sant egidien kirchthurn geschlagen - Keyser Carel Thunis gewonnen. - freudenfeuer den Barbarossa gewest, zu Nürnberg verbrant. - pfaltzgraff fridrich vom neuenmarck mit seiner breut zu Nürnberg eingeritten. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -zitracht zwischen dem margraff Georgen und den von Nüremberg -brunst am kornmarckt zum roten hanen. -widertaufferey zu Münster anfangen | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - zanck zwischen dem Marggrauen und den von Nüremberg der fraisch halben - rund streych wehr hinter dem Lugins lant gepaut - end der sieben Jarigen theurung |
| 1536 p. 189 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vil landtsknecht im weltslant am schelin gestorben -wetter zum andern mal zu sant egidien eingeschlagen -haus volckamer losunger gestorben -heisser summer. | 1537 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kalter winter - gross gewesser zu Nüremberg -Osiander und magister veyt gehn Schmakalden geschickt - vier miteinander zu Nürmburg mit gerten aussgehawen - Straus gehn Nürmburg gebracht -Eeleut anfangen zu Nürmburg auff der Cantzelauss zu rüffen. -Wetter zu heidelbergnis schlos geschlagen - gross gewessre am vil orten - teutscher schulmeister zu Nürmburg enthaupt - vestenberg zu Nürmburg gepflastert. - warmer winter - teurung - Jud die Amschel genant zu Nürmburg gehenckt. |
| 1538 p. 190 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - comet erschinen - vier kinder von einer frawen mit ein ander geborn. - der unruhig und grosse baw hiner der vesten anfangen - gemein zu Nürmburg am unruhigen paw gefröwet. - erste stein an den unruhigem pau gelegt -margraff Georg hebt ein krieg an mit den von Nürmburg des paus halben, der Meysen krieg genant -ein junger gesell zu Nüremberg aus dem Luginslant komen. -crönlín stechen zu Nürmburg gewesen | 1539 p. 193 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ein landts knecht zu Nürmburg zwo frawen ermört. - ausspruch geschehen zwischen dem margraffen und den von Nürmburg von wegen des baus -schmakaldischen bundts anfang - brunst in newen spital zu Nüremberg -weter zu Nüremberg in Luginslant geschlagen - ein burger zu Nürmburg von seynen sun erstochen -teurung gewesen - schempart zu Nüremberg das gar letzt mal geloffen |
| 1540 p. 195 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ferdinandus als ein Römischer könig zu Nüremberg eingeritten -schwert dantz zu Nürmburg gehalten - brunst in der beckschlager gassen. -brunst zur gulden haus | 1541 p. 197 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keyser Carel der V. das erste mal zu Nürmburg eingeritt -freudenfeuer hinter der uhesten dem keyser Carel auffgericht -reichstag zu Regenspurg - keyser Carel leyt grossen schaden vor Algeri |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -schmakaldisch bunt gar bestetiget und auff gericht - brunst in der ausser lauffergas - judenschul zu schwabach verbrunnen -ferbran beim weissenthurn gepaut -reichstag zu hagenaw - gar heisser dürrer sommer der nechst -teurung in Nürnberg - herrn brot zu Nürnberg aussgeben. -ein mas wasser gilt vier pfenning -Caspar Zaummacher ein hauptman zu Nürnberg erschossen worden. -Rost und ma zu Nürnberg am pau zu tod gefallen -Nürnberg schicht ein feule knecht ins hungerlant -mortbrenner im landt auff gestanden -kuchenhaus zu Langen zenn gericht -gedonnert und gehagelt umb weyhnacht | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -schenprunnen zu Nüremberg verneut. - vil schnocken geflogen - stat knecht sun ein handt abgehawen -wirthin gemsental gehenckt. - Nürnberg ein fenlein knecht ins ungerlant geschicht |
| 1542 p. 200 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reychstag zu speyer gewest -türcken stern. türcken zug. -schelm im wolff unter die landtsknecht komen. -kalter feuchter summer -ser böser herbst gewesen, der wein gar erfroren. -hertzog von Braunschweig vertrieben - vil heu schnecken gewesen - etlich altar zu Nürnberg abgebrochen -doctor Scheurle gestorben -sehr wolfels jar in Nürnberg gewest -Bethglock zu Nürnberg angefangen zu leuten -haideck, stain, und allerspach die von Nürnberg an sich erkaufft -teutschhoff zu Nürnberg, umb legt und verwart | 1543 p. 203 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ferdinandus mit seinen zwen sönen zu Nürnberg eingeritt -reichstag zu Nürnberg -bischoff zu Augspurg zu Nürnberg gestorben. - Nürnberg ein feulein knechts ins hungerlant geschicht - ferdinandus dochter hat hochzeit mit dem konig zu polen. -kandelgiesser zu Nüremberg von ein pallenbinder erstochen -schlangen schiessen zu Nürnberg -böser herbst, teurung -drey jariger sterb in Nürnberg -Rhörprunnen zu Nürnberg ins rathaus geführt -keyser Carels kreig wider das Gellerlant |

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| 1544 p. 205 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reychstag zu Speyer -hieronymus Baumgartner gefangen -pfaltzgraff Ludwig am Rein gestorben. -sterb zu Nürnberg -Nürnberg zeucht aus für halber stetten -Wolff von steten ein Edelman von den zu Nürnberg gefangen | 1545 p. 205 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -hieronymus baumgertner wider ledig worden. -hertzog von braunschweig wirt gefangen - baw zu Nürnberg hinter der vesten vol endet -Mehlwag zu Nürnberg abkomen - ein sachssen zu Nüremberg geredert - Hans Meldenman brieffmaler zu Nüremberg enthaupt - ein seltzsamer abentheurer gehn Nüremberg komen. -brunst zu Nürnberg in der Cantzley -sterb zu Nürnberg |
| 1546 p. 207 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gross gewesser zu Nürnberg -gesellen stechen zu Nürnberg gewest -schlüsselfelder in stech umbkomen -meyster nichlausen son zu Nüremberg erdrunken -Martinus Luther gestorben - Reychstag zu Regenspurg -ein wunderlicher krieg von Keyser Carel dem fünfften in Teutschland angefangen -Graff von Beurn für Nürnberg hingezoen -hertzog Moritzen ehrlichs stuck, so er am Churfürsten begangen -schmakal dischpurt zertremet und ein endgenomen. -ungelt zu Nürnberg zum fünfften mal ersucht -ungelt zu Nüremberg auff's bier gelegt -Michel ströle zu Nürnberg enthaupt - wetter zu Nürnberg zwischen sant sebalts kirchthurn geschlag -wahl und pastey, hinter der schüt zu Nürnberg volendt -katzen bey dem frawenthor zu Nürnberg gepaut -Concilium zu Trient gehalten -wetter zu Mecheln ins rathaus geschlagen | 1547 p. 212 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -zwo Sunnen blut farb am himel gestanden -blut geregnet -Graff von Beurn franckfurt eingenomen. -Churfürst belegert Leyptzig -Margraff Albrecht vom Churfürsten gefangen -vilkreigs volck umb Nürnberg gelegen -Spanier vil sach muts in Nürnberg getrieben. -aufflauff zu Nürnberg am kornmarckt der Spanier halben -Duca de Alba zu Nürnberg eingeritten, das erste mal. - Keyser Carel der V. zum andern mal zu Nüremberg eingeritten doch in einer senfften. -brunst zu der Loe in ein dorff -einen zu Nürnberg auff dem Spitalkirchoff enthaupt -hertzog Johan fridrich Churfürst von Sachsen vom Keyser Carel gefangen -hertzog von Braunschweig und Marggraff Albrecht irer gefengnus wider ledig -erschrocklichs wetter zu Nürnberg gewest -keyser Carel der fünfft zum dritten mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten - eni pfnitz ung und ein schedel von Spaniern erschlagen worden |

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| 1548 p. 220 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reychstag zu Augspurg gewest -Interim auffkomen -hertzog Moritz zu Sachsen wirdt Churfürst erwehlt -Osiander aus Nürnberg gar hinweg gezogen -hauptman vogelspenger vom dem keyser zu augspurg gericht -Zünfft zu Augspurg abgethon | 1549 p. 220 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - printz gehn Geut komen -printz ins Teutschland komen -wahl in wendig dr statt zu Nürnberg beim wildbad volendet -drey söne zu Nürnberg von ein Weib am oberstag geboren worden -haussknecht bey dem schlüssel wirt ermördt. -metten zu Nürnberg wider gesung -Interim zi Nürnberg auff komen -absolution alda auff komen. -brunst zu Nürnberg in obern wehr -brunst alda bey dem Bollat -haus am köpfflesberg zu Nüremberg eingefallen |
| 1550 p. 221 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -magdenburg beleget -schiessen unt den handtpüchssen zu Nüremberg | 1551 p. 222 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -brunnen hinter dem halbsprunner hoff gemacht -gross gewesser zu Nüremberg gewest -wunderbarliche geburt in Nüremberg geporn. -auffrur zu Nürnberg in Sant Laurentzen kirchen verricht begeben -haller wiesen zu Nürnberg gedingt und verglendet -Schüt von der weidenmül bis zum sant sebastian gemacht - die fünff heuser zu Nürnberg gegen dem loder uber abgebroch -endres kessler von dürckelspübel zu Nürnberg verbrant -ein furman mit sechs pferden in der Pegnitz erdruncken -steinmetz in der fröschau zu todt gefallen -maur hinter dem schwabenberg gefüttert -Cuntz gagennagel zu todt gefallen -gross wetter zu Nürnberg -hagelstein fünff pfunt schwer geworffen -Armprust schiessen zu Nürnberg auf der hallerwiesen -Ein wunderliche histori von zwen thurner zu Nürnberg -teurung in Nürnberg -herrnbrot zu Nüremberg aussgeben -magdenburg von irer belegerung erlediget -warmer wintter -acht prediger von augspurg das reich verpotten worden |

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| 1552 p. 224 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wetter zu fürth in den kirchthurn geschlagen -philippus Melanthon gehn Nüremberg komen und vil gelerte mit Ime -sarterius im spital gepredigt -küchle beim Barfussern abkomen -katzen bey dem frawenthor wider anders gepaut -Clausen von hertzog Moritz erobert -becken bub in der Pegnitz erdruncken -hertzog Johan fridrich zu Nürmburg nachs erledigung eingeritten -hertzog Johan fridrich gestorben -Taschner zu Nürmburg von ein laden herab zu todt gefallen -feurglock in Sant Laurentzen kirchthurn gehenckt zu Nürmburg -erla, die stat in hungern von türcken belegt -spitzen an den thürnen zu Nürmburg abgebroch -vier streichwehren zu Nürmburg am wasser gemacht -wunderbarlicher krieg in Teutschlandt zwischen allen fürsten und herrn. -anfang Margraff Albrechten krieg des Jüngern -Margraff Albrecht bekriegt die zu Nürmburg -Liechtenau vom Margrauen zersprengt -Gärten, Zolheuser, und die schiess stet auff der hallenwiesen abgebrochen umb Nürmburg -Margraff Albrecht der Jünger belegt Nüremberg -wetzendorff Schmignig und Does abgebrant -Mugenhoff abgebrant -Gründlach Boppenreuth Schnepftenreut abgeprant -Billenreut kornberg abgebrant -feucht abgebrant | 1553 p. 239 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -volgt der anderteyl des Märckischen kriegs. -margraff Bamberg eingenommen. -Rabenstein auff dem Newenpau gemacht -siebenfinger, ein Reuter enthaupt -neuziegelhütt abgebrant und etlich sitz -schracken zum Malefitz Recht zu Nürmburg auffgericht - Malefitz recht uber einen gehalten het zwey weyber genomen -alttorff abgebrant -lauff abgebrant -Margraff uber ein türckische that -neustat an der Aisch abgebrant -streitperg Rausen Culm bede verprant -behamstein verprant -wetter in die trochmül auff der weidenmül ein geschlagen -wiestmar das stetle gestürmt -Schlacht mit Margraff Albrecht bey Hannoer -hertzog Moritz von sachsen umbkomen -schlacht mit Margraff Albrecht und dem Braunschweiger -margraff Albrecht geschlagen vor Liechrenfels -margraff Albrecht nympt sein Landt am gepürg fast alles wider ein -maur zu Nürmburg da der vischbach einfleust eingefallen -drey bierprey knecht einem bierpreyen auff ein nacht umbkomen. -Ulrich Heldt geltschlager erdruncken -brunst auff der weidenmühl, die erst trochmühl -ein messerer in ein prunnen erdruncken -ungelt zu Nürmburg zum sechsten mal erhöht -doppelte Losung zu Nüremberg geben -wall umb Nürmburg zu pawen angefangen -Lazareth und Brechenhaus zu Nürmburg wider gepaut -S. Sebastians kirchle abgebrochen -lang Baur gehn Nürmburg komen. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -schopershoff Cleinreut Grossreut Thon, Schwertzalo feyhelhoff abgebrant -werd das stetle bey Nürnberg abgebrant -heroltsberg abgeprent -anstandt zu Nürnberg umb geschlagen worden -steinpühel verprent -Almushoff und die Loe abgebrant -Galgen zu Nürnberg auff dem seumarckt gepaut -wyrz zum roten Röstle zu Nürnberg erschossen -Lazaret und Gostenhoff abgebrant -Linden auff der hallerwiesen abgehawen -wie vil schüs der Margraff in die stat Nürnberg in der belegerung gethon. -anstant zu Nürnberg auffgeblosen und verlesen offentlich -jung landtgraff zu hessen zu Nürnberg eingeritten -vertrags notel zwischen Margraff Albrechten und den zu Nürnberg -frid zwischen den Marggraffen und den von Nüremberg gemacht -frid und geblosen in der stat Nürnberg -Margraff Albrecht der Jünger vor Nürnberg abgezogen -franckfurt von hertzog Moritz belegert -hertzog von Mechelburg vor franckfurt erschossen -Keyser Carel belegert Metz | | |
| 1554 p. 250 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clein Culm das schlos verbrant -Barreut eingenomen -hohenlautsparg zerstört und verbrant -schweinfurt die stat abgebrant -Blassenburg zerstört und zerschleiffet -Margraff Albrecht seins lants verjagt -schlagpruck vor den thoren angefangen zu pauen | 1555 p. 251 | -doppelte Losung geben müssen |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -wall umb die stat Nürnberg mit einer steinen mauren verfasst -Liechtenau, alttorff Lauff wider angefangen zu pauen -endres stengel ... der kirchen gestorben -herdegen zwen edelmenner und mit imen das kolerle aus der gefengnus komen -esslinger zu Nürnberg enthaupt | | |
| 1556 p. 251 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -zollheussle beim frawenthor eingefallen -Dominicus von Wimpffen mit zweyen töchtern und einem knecht erdruncken -dachdecker vons Sitzingers haus zu tod gefallen. -brunst ins Becken haus beym weyssenthurn. -eusser lauffer thurn rund gepaut -doppelte losung geben müssen -comet erscheinen -dantz auff dem rathaus gewest - gross gewesser zu Nürnberg | 1557 p. 252 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -brunst auff der hüterfüll, ins Murren haus -Margraff Albrecht der Jünger gestorben -Christoff hallers knecht in der Pegnitz erdruncken -brunst zu Nürnberg in der Meydlefindel -Buben und Meidles findel zum Barfussern gethon -brunst an Sant Katharina graben -brunst am heumarckt bey der meyster peterin balbirerin -haus Wagner ein Beck sich in ein brunnen erdrenckt -ein schneider sein weyb ermört zu Nürnberg -Gertner vor der uhesten bey Nürnberg erschlagen -spilerthor thurn rund gepaut -steinschneider zu Nürnberg enthaupt -keyser Carolus der fünfft gestorben -Claus vom Egloffstein zu Nürnberg gestorben -Braunschweigischen reuter zu Nürnberg gericht -vogts sun von Embs kirchen enthaupt word |
| 1558 p. 256 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Endres im hoffs die ner zu Nürnberg erstochen -ferdinandus zum viertem mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten, wie er wolt keyser worden. -40. ferdinandus der erst dis namens wirt keyser -siebenwursts döchterlein der Pegnitz erdruncken -Bierpreyin steltzenbach mit gerten aus gestrichen | 1559 p. 262 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -haus kerngürtler zu todt gefallen -maur vor dem thiergärtnerthor bis zum newenthor gedopelt -weinberg zu Nürnberg auff der uhesten gesetzt -zimmerman von werd zu Nürnberg enthaupt -haus ebner der jünger gehling gestorben -brunst ins taschners haus in der weissgerbergassen -brunst hinterm guldstern am thürnle -warmer winter |

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| | <p>-ein zimmermaus gesell von seinem gesellen in betherstochen word</p> <p>-bischoff von würtzburg erschossen worden</p> <p>-gross gewesser zu Nürnberg</p> <p>-metzger einen gürtlers gesellen zu todt geworffen</p> <p>-erhart strasserschreiner die zungen abgeschnitten</p> <p>-vergiftige Rappen umb Nürnberg mit hauffen komen.</p> <p>-reychstag zu Augspurg</p> <p>-neue müntz ordnung auffkomen</p> <p>-michel von hausen ein Edelman zu Nürnberg enthaupt</p> <p>-furmans knecht mit zweyen pferden erdruncken.</p> <p>-Uhrmacherin und althelfferin zu Nürnberg mit zangen gerissen und erdrenckt.</p> <p>-Uhrmachers gesell gerad precht</p> <p>-drey ledige schwestern miteinander auff einen tag hochzeit gehalten</p> <p>-grausamer sturm wind gewesen</p> <p>-Cammacher vom einem sturmwind erschlagen.</p> <p>-brunst in Judenhöfle bey der weissen Cron</p> <p>-brunst in schützenheusle beim frawenthor</p> <p>-Linden wider auff die hallerwiesen gesetzt</p> <p>-schiess stetten auff der hallerwiesen wider gepaut</p> <p>-schiessen mit dem armbrust darauff gewest</p> <p>-dopplte losung geben müssen</p> <p>-frawenthor thurn rund gepaut</p> <p>-comet erschinnen</p> <p>-cales in Engellandt vom frantzosen eingenomen.</p> <p>-hesel vom grumpach ein edelman zu Nürnberg enthaupt worden.</p> | | |
| 1560 p. 263 | <p>-warmer lentz</p> <p>-teutsch zu singen bey den Leychen zu Nürnberg auffkomen</p> | 1561 p. 265 | <p>-grausamer kalter winter</p> <p>-Caspar Eberharts sun enthaupt</p> <p>-brunstwehr beim hallerthürle erhöht</p> <p>-brunnen in meyengessle gepaut</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pastey beim neuenthor gepaut, neuthor verendert -schwert dantz gehalten worden -philippus Melanthon gestorben -schlangen schiessen zu Nürnberg gewesen -Armprust schiessen zu Nürnberg -schiesshaus bey Sant Johans anders gepaut -Neue Claidordnung zu Nürnberg aussgeruffen -brunst auff dem steig ins vogel gefangs hinter haus -grausams weter zu Nürnberg gewest das vil scheuben geschlagen hat. -Deckweber und Cirkelschmit bede gehenckt -Hans Köppelschlosser in der Pegnitz erdruncken -schütz ein Edelman zu Beyerssdorff gerädert worden | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -haus kutlers metzgers sun enthaupt -crönlein gesellen stechen zu Nüremberg gewest -gesellendantz auff dem rathaus -schwert dantz gehalten -fortenbach zu Nürnberg erstochen word. -thun ein peutler sein stieffdochter beschlaffen -vier ecker am innern laufferthurn abgebrochen -freyhung auff der uhesten verneut -alt nürnbergiger thurn oben rund gemacht -gang ausswendig an sant sebalts chor abgebrochen -fecht schulen zu Nürnberg wider erlaubet zu halten -magister sebaldu heid schulmeyster gestorben -kirch zu werd wider gepaut werden -jägermeister zu Nürnber enthaupt -brunst in der engelharts gassen -sant sebalts kirch inwendig aussgebutzt -armprust schiessen ein gewaltigs zu Nürnberg gewest -Bischoff zu Bamberg kriegt mit den vom Nürnberg |
| 1562 p. 269 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -hans vatter ein wunderbarlich prophet gehn Nürnberg komen. (long entry) -hans vatter, den seltzamen propheten mit gerten aussgehawen -wyrth von farnbach gehenckt -wyrts sun von Amberg gehenckt -müntzer zu Nürnberg verprent worden -newer schulthers gehn Nürnberg komen -Gar grausams und erschrocklichs wetter zu Nürnberg gewest -41. Maximilianus der ander dis namens wirt rhömischer könig -maur innwendig zu Nürnberg beim neuenthor volent. -steininpruck vor dem hallerthürle uber die pegnitz anfangen zu pawen | 1563 p. 278 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Georg Obermeier enthaupt worden -neuthor thurn rund gepaut -holtzer zum bockgesell (water damage) -streichwehr vorm hallerthürle fertigt word -todten alle tag zu leuten wider angefangen -sundersiech kobel bey S. Johan wider auff gepaut -schiess stend bey sant johann, beschlüssig gemacht -johan neudorffer Rechenmeister zu Nürnberg gestorben -kirchen zu werd bedachet -brunst in der hinder ledergas -brunst in einer pfragnerin haus beim glockenstul -würzburg von dem Grumbacher eingenomen worden. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sterb in Nürnberg PLAGUE CHARTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -gotsacker zu Sant Johan erweitert -sundersiechen zu Nüremberg wider auff dem neuenpau ange- (water damage) | | |
| 1564 p. 281 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Graff von mansfelt zu Nürnberg gestorben -schneiders son erstochen worden -vier spitzbuben mit gerten aussgestrichen -Müntz meyster zu Nürnberg enthaupt -drey leyhdücher ans einer kirch gestolen -Margraffin von onspach zu Nürnberg eingeritten -pfaltzgraff der jung zu Nürnberg eingeritten -brunnen im zu dem augustinern vorordnet -ungelt zum siebenden mal erhöht -keyser ferdinandus gestorben -warmer winter -kalter lentz | 1565 p. 282 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -hans Kramer kerten dieb gericht worden -paulus deychssler zu Nürnberg enthaupt -gross gewesser zu Nürnberg -hencker zu Nürnberg erschlagen worden -Lautzingers diener erdruncken. -schlangen schiessen zu Nürnberg gewest -Mang bey dem Breyhaus gepaut -steinhausers meidle erschossen worden -ein abent theurer mit dem schwert gericht worden -Balbir haus am schustergas gepaut -wegheussle zu Nürnberg gepaut -wall beim hallerthürle gemacht -fluchen zu Nürnberg verpoten -flucher zu Nürnberg vor die kirchen gestelt -Löffelthundin ein keufflin zu Nürnberg ermört worden -hundtschlagers knecht zu Nürnberg enthaupt -hieronymus baumgartner gestorben -Türcher erstochen worden -vil ein brechens bey nechlicher weil sich in Nürnberg begeben |
| 1566 p. 286 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -hertzog Augustus Churfürst zu Sachssen. hertzog von der lignitz -hertzog von holstein zu Nürnberg eingeritten -fraw in der peuntgassen erstochen worden -koch und noch einen mit im gehenckt -hertzog zu Mechelburg zu Nürnberg eingeritten -zwentzig puchssen meyster weg geschickt -jung fürst von weinmar zu Nüremberg eingeritten -reychstag zu Augspurg -zigeth und Gula vom Türcken erobert | 1567 p. 292 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -krieg vor Gottha gewesen -Wilhelm von Grumbach, geviertelt worden -Doctor Bruckner gevierteylt word -Wilhelm von stain das haupt abgeschlag -david baumgartner enthaupt worden -hanns baier secretari gehenckt -hieronimus vom brandenstein enthaupt -zauberer gehenckt -was für ein verrath in schlos zu Gottha gewesen ist -drey mit einander zu Nürnberg mit ruten aussgestrich -krom am sterngessle, aufgebrochen worden -gärtner d wurst zu Nürnberg enthaupt |

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| | <p>-Müllers jung auff der Beyermül ermordet worden</p> <p>-metzgers gesell erstochen worden</p> <p>-brunst in der kotgas Jacob maurer bierpreyen</p> <p>-rotschmit auff der schüt erschossen worden</p> <p>-graff von nassau graff von schwartzenburg zu Nürnberg eingeritten</p> <p>-tachdecker zu todt gefallen</p> <p>-hertzog von mechelburg zum andern mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten</p> <p>-schreiners gesellen gehenckt</p> <p>-michel klingenbeck sich sich selbs erhenckt</p> <p>-Buttners gesellen mit gerten auss gehawen worden</p> <p>-Curath Zeunleins son von dem schwert erpetten worden</p> <p>-brunst ins schlüsselwirts hinterhaus</p> <p>-brunst bey dem gulden stern</p> <p>-schwartzferbers bruder enthaupt</p> <p>-waltthurnners diener, vom schwert erpetten worden</p> <p>-hertzog von wirtenberg der jung zu Nürnberg eingeritten</p> <p>-thurn zu Nürnberg aus keyzers cappel niderer gemacht</p> <p>-auffrur in niderlandt des Euangely halben</p> <p>-ungelt auff weispier gedoppelt</p> <p>-brunst ins eberspergers haus am vischbach</p> <p>-brunst ins Müntzers metzgers stuben in der praitengas</p> | | <p>-hans mittel schreyner zu todt geworffen worden</p> <p>-drey leibliche brüder gericht worden, zwen gerad precht und einen gehenckt</p> <p>-breuenberg abgebrunnen.</p> <p>-Carel fürer gefangen worden</p> <p>-Jacob ziegler ein brausman enthaupt</p> <p>-lorentz stieber von prag enthaupt</p> <p>-baurssman geradprecht welcher auff dem rabenstein sein that widerrufft</p> <p>-drey truthen zu langen zenn verprant.</p> <p>-bauren knecht enthaupt</p> <p>-schlagprucken zu Nürnberg etlich abgebrochen</p> <p>-reichstag zu Regensburg</p> |
| 1568 p. 301 | <p>-Täflemacher hans haupolt erstochen worden</p> <p>-brunst zum Gigeritzenhoff</p> <p>-brunst am schwabenberg im thurn</p> <p>-fridrich beer zimberman erschlagen worden</p> <p>-fendrich aller dieb wolff scheck genant gehenckt worden</p> | 1569 p. 303 | <p>-kopen und hünere dieb gehenckt</p> <p>-hans reuterle stein metz erdruncken</p> <p>-brunst ins offensetzers hinter haus</p> <p>-küchle bet sant laurentzen abgebrochen</p> <p>-küchle an sant laurentzen graben gepaut</p> <p>-Tuch haus zu Nürnberg am marck hin weg gethon.</p> <p>-Lündisthe Tücher zu Nürnberg angefangen zu ferben</p> |

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| | -schleiffers jung, auff dem seumarck umb komen -kirch zu sant laurentzen aussgeputzt | | -ferbhaus auff der schüt gepaut - herr Jacob Muffel gestorben |
| 1570 p. 304 | -wunderbarlicher zedel vom sorgen frey anfeslagen worden -brunst in der praittengas in des grüneysen hinter haus -Blatners weib die wolhüterin erdrencket -wascheuser auff der schütt versetzt -tucheuser beym frawenthor gepaut -fünfftzig schne ob einander gelegen -teurung zu Nürnberg -herrnbrot aussgeben -Bachöfen den burgern zu pauwen erlaubt worden -reichstag zu Speyr -Keiser Maximilian das erste mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten -schwert dantz gehalten -freudenfeur keyser maximiliano dem andern zu Nürnberg gehalten. -zedel uber etlich priester angeschlagen -keyser Maximiliani zwen sön zu Nürnberg wider eingeritten - keyser Maximilianus der ander zu dem andern mal zu Nürnberg eingeritten | 1571 p. 317 | -margraff Georg fridrich zu Nüremberg auff dem schlitten gefaren -kaisers Maximiliani Truchsessen einer tod in seiner kamen gefunden worden -dienst magt sich selbs erhenckt -zwen brüder zu Nürnberg gericht, einen gehenckt, den andern geredert, volgents bede verprent -Uhr, umb zwey gehn tag zu Nürnberg angefangen auff zu schreyen -schöner früeling, schöner steter Aprill. -brunst im ramgarten beim galgenhoff -wetter in Thiergärtnerthurn geschlagen -lantsknecht ein mörder enthaupt -metzgers magdt zu Nürnberg erdrenckt -brunst in der Bruch beim ketten prunnen -wetter zu Nürnberg beym spitlerthor zum teyl eingeworffen -wetter zu werd in kirchthurn geschlagen -wetter ins glockenthürnle zun augustinern geschlagen -weinfürer beim jobst humel zu todt gefallen -junger gesel auff sant egidienhoff in ein prunnen erdruncken - rrhers weyb zu Nürnberg erdrenckt -fleischpanck zu Nürnberg am marck wider gepaut -sonn blut farb erscheinen -Venediger victom wider den türcken gehabt -leut aff die galeen zu schicken angefangen -ersten sechs zu Nürnberg auff die galeen geschickt -schwaben weber sich erhenckt -Cantor zum hiltpoltstein von schwert erpreten worden -teurung in Nürnberg |
| 1572 p. 322 | -Sebalt herolt mit dem schwert gericht worden -zum ander mal leut zu Nürnberg auff die galeen geschickt | 1573 p. 324 | -Lazareth zu Nürnberg abgebrunnen -gross gewesser zu Nürnberg gewest -fleischpruck auff dem seumarckt eingefallen |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -brunst bey der pfannenmühl -ein schwartzen türckischen man zu Nürnberg geradprecht und verprant. -schlos zu Würzburg verprunnen -zwen bauru ein stieff vater und stieff sun gehenckt -Sebalt ein wirth zum gostenhoff sich selbs umbbracht -zu dritten mal zu Nürnberg auff die galen geschickt ihr sechs -einen zu Nürnberg gehenckt, der vier zehen hundert ein gestolen und sich für ein Edelman aussgab -fleischpruck am marck gar fertigt worden -zuckermacherin in der waggas sich selbs erstochen -Jobst Dietherchs dochter sich selbs erdrenckt -zum vierdten zu Nürnberg etlich auff die galgen geschickt -kalter langer winter -comet erschienen -Sant Sebaltis kirchen in wendig gar vernewen zugericht | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -zum fünfften mal wider zu Nürnberg vier auff die galeen geschickt -kalter ungeschlachter April |
| 1572 (again) p. 99 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sebalt herolt mit dem schwert gericht worden -Galleotten zum andern mal aus Nürnberg geschickt ir viere -brunst bey der pfannenmühl -Kürdörffers mörder einen geradprecht und verprandt -zwen bauru ein stieffvater und stieffsone gehenckt -Sebalt ein wirt zum gostenhoff sich erstochen -Galleoten zum dritten mal aus Nürnberg geschickt -Schlos zu Würzburg verbrunnen -ein fraw zu Nürnberg erdrenckt -Christoff Mühlbeck die 1400 gulden gestolen gehenckt -kauffen und verkauffen unter der predig zu Nürnberg verboten worden | 1573 (again) p. 104 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Brunst in dem Lazareth gewest -gross gewesser zu Nürnberg gewesen -fleisch panck am seumarck eingefallen -fleischkauff auff den spitalkirchhoff gelegt -seumarck zum hiserle gelegt -Caspar Neumeyer gefenglichen eingezogen worden -Lienhart Goltner ein messerschmit gehenckt -Behemischer Ochssenherr erschossen worden -Galleotten zum fünfften mal aus Nürnberg geschickt -Magister Johann kauffman widerumb angefangen zu predigen -Galleoten zum sechsten mal aus Nürnberg geschickt -Feyhelhauers gesell in der Pegnitz gefunden worden -Schleiffers sönle bey der beiermühl vom Camprad umgebracht |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -zuckermacherin in der waggas sich selbs erstochen -Jobst Dietherichs dochter sich selbs in der Pegnitz erdrenckt -Schleiffers sun, von ein gang herab zu todt gefallen -Galleotten zu Nüremberg zu dem vierdten mal hinweg geschickt -Baurenmagdt com Crafftshoff erdrenckt -Taucher der spiegler sich auff einem bubenschlitten zu tod gefarn -steg bey der weidenmül auff beden seitten verglindert -fleischpauck am marckt gar verfertigt -tuchhandel auffs fleisch haus gelegt -Michel hoffmans sun, und einen holtschmidt miteinander verprent -Jacob Statpfeiffer gericht worden -Waltstromer gestorben -Sant Sebalts kirch durch aus verneut -Orgel die gross zu sant sebal verneut -Taufstein darinnen verneut -clein orgel zu sant sebal gar abgebrochen -Schilt der abgestorbenen geschlechter versetzt -Penck oder Stühl zu sant sebal beim sagras vernewet worden -kalter winter -teurung in Nürmberg -neu wag in newen saltzhaus zu Nürmberg auffkomen | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hirsch in den stant graben gesprungen -Pater nosterer zu tod gefallen -baurssman in der öbern schmidt gas zu todt gefallen -Winden macher ein stiegen herab gestoffen worden des er zu todt fiele -Galleotten das letzter mal aus Nürmberg hinweg geschickt -Doctor fleckens dochter in ein brunnen gefallen un darinnen erdruncken -Schneider auff den seustellen enthaupt worden -wiltzlin goltschmidin sich erhenckt -Kugler der wirth enthaupt worden -lazaret wider gepaut worden -Müntzers Epitaphium zu sant johans gepaut worden -nasser ungeschlachter summer gewesen -Teurung in Nürmberg und allent halben -fladen und eyer bretzen zu bachen verboten worden -böser herbst -wein gar verdorben |
| 1574 p. 109 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -brodt wag bey dem wegheussle auffkomen -herrn brodt zu Nürmberg aussgeben darunter fursen gebachen wurde -drey zu bierbaum enthaupt worden -zaummacher in dem kremerss gesle sich selbs erhenckt -Rumples kellerin sich erhenckt -Baurssman geradprecht | 1575 p. 113 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Newe liecht ordnung auffkomen -herr Thoman Löffelholtz gehling gestorben -fünff junger buben mit stricken am am bramger gestanden -Bantzermacher sich erhenckt beim laufferthurn -Ross kefer erdrenckt worden -Magdt bey sant Jobst erschossen worden -heffners gesell enthaupt worden -Zimmerman in der zistelgas zu todt gefallen |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -drey junge burgers söne zu Nürnberg gehenckt -weibspersonen zu Nüremberg angefangen mit gerten auff zu hawen. -zwo gar junge huren mit ruten aussgehawen -Marggreffin durch die backen geprent - friderich wurms dochter mit ruten auss gehawen -ein hur mit gerten auss gehawen worden -Themann Egerer sich selbs erstochen und erdrenckt -metzger wider angefangen auff dem seumarck in der newenpauck fail zu haben -baurssman so ein müller ermört het geradprecht worden -sein weib erdrenckt -zwen gericht, einen gehenckt, den andern geradprecht -predigen bey sant Clara angefangen -hans schwenter Almus schreiber entloffen -Michel Steinhausers handel | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -bierpreys knecht enthaupt -wetter am spitzenberg eingeschlagen -michel Wolhüters Blatners handel -buckdruckers gesell ein aug aus gestossen auff der fechtschul -langerman zu Nürnberg gewest -Türcher gehenckt -Baurssman enthaupt welcher ein den kopff auch het abgehawen -dreyzehen nacketer betlersbuben miteinander mit ruten ausgehauen -Bischoff zu Cöllen zu Nürnberg eingeritten -Bischoff von Mentz zu Nürnberg eingeritten -Bischoff zu Trier in Nürnberg eingeritten -Reichstag zu Regenspurg -Rudolffus, keyser Maximilian des andern sun zu ein zu ein Rhömischen konig erwehlet -Gössweins diener in die tausent gulden genommen worden -Hans steltzer enthaupt -Redlemacher sein schwiger zu tod gewerffen mit ein schnitzer -Teurung in Nürnberg und an allen orten -Wolfeyls Jar gewesen -Reycher herbst -Guter rosslicher süsser wein gewachsen -sterb in Nürnberg -sterb fast an allen orten -schneiders gesinde zu Nürnberg auff dem gantzem handtwerck auffgestanden -wyrth zum weyssen löwen geschossen worden -hoheschul zu Alttorff auff gerichtet worden |
| 1576 p. 129 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -brunst in eins schreyners haus beim sonnen bad -grausams gross gewesser in Nüremberg gewesen -Hans Sachs teutscher poet zu Nürnberg gestorben -wyrth zu Nürnberg ihr etlich gefenglichen eingezogen worden -wyrth zu Nürnberg wie man sie umbgelt gestrafft hat | 1577 p. 142 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -wyrth zum siebenthürnen aber mals hart gestochen worden -Pfannen schmidts sone gehenckt -Seltzamer zodel angeschlagen worden -Schleiggers döchterle mit gerten aussgehawen -fünff huren durch die backen gebrent -drey schützen mit gerten aus gehawen -Münch und ein Nonn mit einander hochzeit gehabt -stat knecht mit gerten auss gehawen |

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| <p>-Visirer ir vier zu Nüremberg mit gerten auss gehauen</p> <p>-zwen wein ein leger mit ruten aus gestriecken</p> <p>-Waggelt den wyrten wider zugelassen</p> <p>-weissgerberin sich selbs zu todt gestürzt von ein laden herab</p> <p>-ungelt auff getraid gelegt zu Nürnberg</p> <p>-wundergeburch von einer frauen zu werd geboren</p> <p>-Zwen hüter schweynau erstochen worden</p> <p>-schmidt knecht bey dem spitlerthor erstochen worden</p> <p>-schneiders sone am Milchmarck sich selbs erhenckt</p> <p>-Pfannenflicker und ein schneider mit ein ander gehenckt</p> <p>-jungen buben und ein weib mit einander aussgehauen</p> <p>-spiegler gesell zu ein laden herab zu tod gefallen</p> <p>-drey bauren gehenckt</p> <p>-hertzog zu München zu Nürnberg eingeritten</p> <p>-schüssshüt der buben abgebrunnen</p> <p>-weter auff dem steig ins schlossers haus ein geschlagen</p> <p>-boursman zu Nürnberg mit zangen gezwickt und gerädert</p> <p>-döllfüssle zu Nürnberg gehenckt worden</p> <p>-Wyrth zum siebenthurnen gestochen worden</p> <p>-Blatners son erstochen worden</p> <p>-Rothschmits son zu Nürnberg enthaupt</p> <p>-hans schaller boursman gehenckt</p> <p>-schellenbuben zu Nürnberg wider auffkomen. auch wider abkomen.</p> <p>-Taschner meydle erdrenckt</p> <p>-zwen gar junger kinden gehenckt</p> <p>-grausamer sterb in Venedig gewesen</p> <p>-Her Gabriel Nutzel gestorben</p> | <p>-Schellenmachen und sein weyb mit ruten aussgehauen</p> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kindlin bet der schwabenmül in der Pegnitz gefunden -Schellen Enderle dem düncher die stat verboten -Keyser Maximilianus den ander dis namens gestorben -Reichstag zu Regenspurg gewest -zwen mit ein ander gehenckt -Creutzler zu Nürnberg enthaupt worden -Pfaltzgraff und Churfürst am Rhein zu Nürnberg eingeritten -wein erfroren | | |
| <p>1578? p. 145 of PDF (new scribe)</p> <p>Left margin is trimmed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -endres pfaff erstochen worden -Reutter trey in ein hoch nuch -Trotzieher in gärtt abzsnitten -scapdt die pff abgesnittenn -Müntzer ein ritter in Nüremberg gestorben -Bischoff zu würtzburg eingeritten -fünff diebischer buben auss gehauen -Kolbles sun ausgestichen -Comet erschinnen unnd was er wohelt -Gang umb Sant Sebalts kirchenthur darauf die Chürner sein verneut -spitalbaur erschlagen worden -vildtbadt auf schütt abgebrochen | <p>1578 p. 151 of PDF</p> <p>Left margin is trimmed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -kremer auf dem glateyss zu todt gefallen -Weysgerbers son der hoffman von ein gang herab zu todt gefallen -isuermül hadermül brunnen -ender zur ssen reut tochen worden -ursners sell ein lier entlay -nuenter Teutschen erschlagen den -Claus has vom sandt geradtbrecht -goltschmidin mit ruthen auss gehauen -einleger heusslein bey sant laurentzen gepaut -hanns reynla zu dem loch auss gebrochen -drey bours menner dar unter zwen brüder gehenckt -Rottschmit der Mödele genant enthaupt -better am rauhen gessla eins metzgers aus eingeschlagen -Refftrager enthaupt -grober drotzieher vom lauff enthaupt -zimmerman von lauff der lauffenholtzer genant die finger ab hawen -messerer zu schweinau erschlagen worden -amptman zu fürth bey sant johanns erstochen worden -galgen auf in neues verneutt -deck webers sun der weis genandt gehenckt -wildbadt gar verfertigett worden -schneiderin die wunderlein durch die bachten gebrendt -drey kinder en ein weib gebornn -brunnen an sant jacobs kirchhoff gepautt -grausams wetter zu ofen gewest -heussla beim hallerthürle gebautt -bettelrichter ruthen aus gehauen |

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| 1579 p. 158 of PDF | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-schosserin im fisch bach erdruncken-zwen mit ruthen auss gehauen-pfaltzgraffin zu Nürnberg eingeritten-baursman vom schertt erpetten-baurssman sich in die pegnitz gestützt und erdrenckt-finsternus der sonnen-bischers töchterlein in der visch gruben erdrencken-duncher alberla erschlagen worden-hanns gross füderlamacher mit ruthen auss gehauen-Eberhartt eck enthaupt-... lager ... buber ... worden-schuler einen fuss abgehauen | | |
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